NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

VOL. CXXXIX. No. 22947. Registered at the C.P.O. SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1938 (Postage: China and Japan 1 cent, abroad 15 cents.) TEN CENTS

G. R.

FOR SALE

AS AND WHERE SHE NOW LIES HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S RIVER GUNBOAT

"BEE"

Length	230 feet
Breadth	36 feet
Draught	4 feet
Nominal Displacement	600 tons

Hull Plating
1/4" Mild steel

Boilers
Two Yarrow 3 Drum Water Tube, Working pressure 235 lbs/sq. inch.

Engines
Two sets Triple Expansion each giving 1,000 h.p. at 300 r.p.m.

Propellers
Two 3 bladed Bull's metal. Diameter 5'6", Pitch 7'0"

Permits to inspect may be obtained from the undersigned at the British Naval Office.

Conditions of Sale

Hull to be completely demolished at Shanghai to the satisfaction of the British Commander-in-Chief within four months from date of sale, and to be open to the inspection of the Commander-in-Chief or his representative until work of demolition is complete.

Purchaser to furnish a joint and several bond with two sureties, satisfactory to the British Commander-in-Chief guaranteeing these conditions of sale. The amount of the bond to be equivalent to the purchase price.

Forms of Tender can be obtained from and tenders should be addressed to:

THE ENGINEER OFFICER, YANGTSE,
BRITISH NAVAL OFFICE,
H.B.M. CONSULATE-GENERAL,
SHANGHAI.

Envelopes should be marked on outside "TENDER FOR BEE" and must be deposited by NOON January 14, 1939.

All tenders to be made in Pounds Sterling and a deposit of £300 (three hundred pounds) must accompany same. On acceptance of tender buyer to pay balance and take delivery within 3 weeks. All charges to be for account of buyer from day following acceptance of tender.

The vessel is offered for sale in the belief that the above particulars are correct but their correctness is not guaranteed. No claim for compensation or any allowance will be entertained from the purchaser on account of any errors or mis-description; neither will any responsibility be accepted for defects that now or may hereafter exist in the hull and machinery of the vessel.

(sgd) J. N. HAM
Commander (E)
Engineer Officer, Yangtse.

13139

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Passport and Shipping Department of this Consulate-General will be closed from December 29, 1938 to January 3, 1939 for the Year-end and New Year holidays.

THE JAPANESE CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Shanghai, December 24, 1938.

13221

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to our Customers to the effect that as from January 1, 1939, our COAL DEPARTMENT will be transferred to OLIVIER-CHINE S.A., 95 Museum Road.

Offices selling organization and telephone numbers will remain unchanged until further notice.

RACINE and CIE S.A.

13284

NOTICE

We inform our clients that, as from the 1st January 1939, our Pharmaceutical Department will be transferred to Olivier-Chine, 51 Hongkong Road, Telephone 17402.

OLIVIER-CHINE (S.A.)
RACINE & CIE (S.A.)

13238

Change of Address

As from January 1, 1939 the Registered Offices of

J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.

will be:—

Magnet House,
49 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.
P. O. Box 566
Telephone: 11679 and 11670

13275

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. FULLAM
107 Columbia Road
Telephone 20625

13280

Mr. and Mrs. R. V. YARROW
Flat 19, 287 Mohawk Road
Telephone: 30109, Extension 17

13276

To-day's Events

DECEMBER

28 Theosophical Society, 75 Jessfield Rd., Public Lecture cancelled
28 'Traviata,' Lyceum, 9

Coming Events

DECEMBER

29 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.30
29 Rummage Sale, U.C. Hall, Limbless Fund
29 Royal Asiatic Society Annual Soiree
29 7th Rover Ball, Masonic Hall, 9
29 For. Y. Debate: 'Pacifism and Warmakers,' 9
30 'Faust,' Lyceum, 9

JANUARY, 1939

3 Shanghai R.U.F.C. vs. British Services, Canidrome, 3
5 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.30
5 S.W.A. Meeting, C.S.F., 4
5 Royal Asiatic Society, Lecture
5 'The Divorced Wife' (The Girl in the Train), music by Leo Fall, Russian Light Opera, Lyceum, 8.45
5 For. Y. Debate: 'Naughty and Interesting vs. Good but Dull,' 9
6 Shai. Dialect Club, Foreign Y, 6
6 Leonid Kreutzer, Lyceum, 9.15
7 'The Divorced Wife,' Light Opera, Lyceum, 8.45
8 A.T.A. 'Libel' at S.J.S. in aid of Austrian and German refugees, 8.30
8 'The Divorced Wife,' Light Opera, Lyceum, 8.45
9 Choral Society Practice, 5.30
9 Engineering Society Meeting, 5.45
9 Leonid Kreutzer, Lyceum, 9.15
9 I.E.E. (China Centre) General Meeting, Park Hotel, 5.15
11 St. Patrick's Society, Annual Meeting, 27 The Bund, 5.30
12 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.30
12 B.U.S.C. Lecture by T. Spikins, Esq., Gas Engineer, 114 Peking Road, 6
12 Le Ballet Russe, Grand Premiere of Tschaikowsky's ballet: 'Le Lac des Cygnes' (The Swan Lake), Lyceum Theatre, 9
12 For. Y. Debate: 'Missionaries—Harm vs. Good,' 9
13 Shai. Dialect Club, Foreign Y, 6
13 Shanghai Camera Club. Meeting and Lecture, 330 Szechuen Road, 9
14 Ballet Russe, 'Lac des Cygnes,' Lyc., 9
15 Ballet Russe, 'Lac des Cygnes,' Lyc., 2.15
15 Ballet Russe, 'Lac des Cygnes,' Lyc., 9
19 For. Y. Debate: 'Enslaved Women,' 9
19 Royal Asiatic Society, Annual Meeting
25 S'hai Burns Club, Supper, S'hai Club
26 For. Y. Debate: 'Control of Western Areas,' 9

Charge for items $1 per line, which includes all insertions till date of event

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The Home of Quality Milk

Pasteurised Grade "A"

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General Managers: KEYLOCK & PRATT

12696

CENTRAL THEATRES, LTD.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of Central Theatres, Ltd., will be held on Wednesday, January 4, 1939, at 61 Museum Road, at 3 p.m.

By Order of the Board
CENTRAL THEATRES, LTD.
HO WING KIN,
Managing Director

-7029

NOTICE

As from the 1st of January 1939, Messrs. SOCIETE PARISIENNE D'EXPANSION CHIMIQUE (Specia), Poulenc Frères & Usines du Rhône Trade Marks, will be represented in China by Messrs. OLIVIER-CHINE. The offices will be transferred from 2, Peking Road to 51 Hongkong Road.

M. DEMAN,
Fondé de Pouvoirs
Société Rhône-Poulenc-Specia

13239

CONTINENTAL CO.

Delicious, wholesome and nourishing live lobsters, caught on the Japanese coast, can be had fresh approximately every four days on arrival of steamers.

Telephone and written orders accepted, large and small and promptly executed.

We also specialize in potatoes, onions, salmon and other provisions.

222 QUINSAN ROAD, SHANGHAI
Telephone 43752

THE AYER TAWAH RUBBER PLANTATION CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Twenty-Ninth Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held in the Offices of the Secretaries, the Geddes Trading & Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., 61 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, December 28, 1938, at 11.30 a.m. to receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the financial year ended September 30, 1938, to recommend a final dividend, to elect a Director, to elect Auditors and to transact other ordinary business.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from December 21 to December 28, 1938, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THE GEDDES TRADING & DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.
Secretaries.

Shanghai, December 8, 1938.

12666

New Telephone number for
SHIRT DEPARTMENT
Toyo Murakami
270 Kiangse Road
Telephone 14148

13233

SOME MEN

would look more spic if they didn't have so much span. A man looks and feels contented in the knowledge that his home is protected by adequate FIRE and BURGLARY insurance.

C. E. SPARKE
INSURANCE OFFICE
Agents:
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British and Best

COLUMBIA ROOM HEATER
Circulated Warmth

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for refrigeration

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$25

Electric comsumption: 6 cts. an hour

AMERICAN ENGINEERING CORPORATION (CHINA)
(Corner Bubbling Well and Moulmein Roads)
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DEL MONTE GREEN GROCERY

854 Avenue Foch, Tel. 39113

Special Sale. Three days only. U.S.A. green grapes, 2 lb. for $1. Grapefruit, 5 for $1. Red apples, 2 lb. for $1. Fresh cranberries, $2.20 for lb. Washington potatoes, 7 lb. for $1 Sunkist oranges, large size, 5 for $1. Chefoo pumalos, 5 for $1.

-7021

JEAN LINDSAY

66 NANKING ROAD

Closed for stocktaking, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

13246

Lucerne Dairy Farms

GRADE "A" (T.T.)

take pride in announcing the arrival from NEW ZEALAND of a herd of

JERSEY COWS

For milk from

New Zealand Cows

apply to

Lucerne Dairy Farms

381 Great Western Road, Tel. 20470

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JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM

OF SHANGHAI

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Telephones 31601, 68601

INSPECTION INVITED

This Museum contains only representative goods manufactured in Japan.

13156

PRICE'S GINS

DISTILLED IN LONDON

Obtainable everywhere

12975

PHOTOGRAPHS

H.M.S. Scorpion Arrives
Shanghai Stores' Christmas Window Display
Presentation of Birthday Honours
Fourth Paperhunt of the Season
Western District Barricades
Kuling Foreigners Arrive
Local Sports
Local Weddings

Photographs of the above and others which have appeared in the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" are now on view at Watson's, 71 Nanking Road, where prints may be obtained within a few hours.

COST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

4 x 6 enlargements	$1 each
6 x 8 enlargements	$2 each
8 x 10 enlargements	$2.50 each
10 x 12 enlargements	$2.50 each

Obtainable from Watson's

MACGREGOR'S V.O.S.

and

AQUARIUS SODA

A Perfect Combination

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong)

44 Foochow Road Telephone 17589

EXECUTOR OR TRUSTEE

CONTINUITY OF SERVICE
EFFICIENT ADMINISTRATION

THE YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LTD.
Trustee Department 26 The Bund

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Revised Subscription Rates

As from January 1, 1939, the subscription to the "North-China Daily News," including delivery in Shanghai or postage elsewhere, will be as follows:

	Quarter	*Half year*	*One year*
Shanghai	$7.50	$14.00	$28.00
China and Japan	9.50	18.00	36.00
Hongkong and Macao	14.00	27.00	54.00
Postal Union Countries	23.00	45.00	90.00

These rates come into effect as from to-day.

Newspapers purchased from newsboys, or at bookstores and shops, will be sold as usual at **Ten Cents** each on weekdays, but at **Twenty Cents** each on Sundays.

THE PUBLISHER, NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD LTD.
17 THE BUND, SHANGHAI

Now On Sale!

CHINA COASTERS' TIDE BOOK

AND NAUTICAL POCKET MANUAL, 1939

Containing tide-tables for all China ports, tide signals, harbour regulations, etc., and a number of maps and charts.

Price $5; postage in China 15 cents

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS OFFICE
17 THE BUND, SHANGHAI

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

HOLIDAY NOTICE

The "North-China Daily News" will be published as usual on New Year's Day, but there will be no issue on January 2, 1939.

The offices of the Company will be closed on New Year's Day only.

THE PUBLISHER.

December 27, 1938.

WEDNESDAY

Roast Beef Tiffin	$1.20
Baked Beans	80 cts.
Beef Curry and Rice	$1.00
Caramel Cake	30 cts.
Pumpkin Pie	30 cts.

Freshly baked home-style Coffee Cake served at 11 a.m. at 10 cents a cut.

JIMMY'S, 133 Nanking Road

-7017

The Gift of Princes
The Prince of Gifts

A WARDONIA

12898

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At all Compradores and
Lane, Crawford & Co. (Prov.), Ltd.
90 NANKING ROAD—Tel. 11934
866 BUBBLING WELL ROAD—Tel. 36218

12641

Telephone 21997 for MODEL MILK

"As standard as sterling on silver"
Serving you from
THE MODEL DAIRY FARM
8 TIFENG ROAD
Licensed to sell Grade "A" pasteurised products

12897

NEW YEAR'S EVE DINNER, $7

(Reservations must be accompanied by cheque or cash)

NON-DINERS $2

To-night barbecued chicken dinner, $2.50

WINTER GARDEN
J. J. JAMES.

-7023

To-day's News

LISTEN

TO THE

North-China Daily News

Radio broadcast twice to-day over Station XMHD

12.45 p.m.
9.00 p.m.

760 kilocycles: 395 metres

EWO GIN

Distilled in England

Obtainable at all Compradore Stores

12678

NOW ON DISPLAY!

NEW BRITISH FORDS

"PREFECT" (10 H.P.)
MODEL "Y" (8 H.P.)

Following the traditional Ford policy of progressive improvement these cars incorporate all you want, more than you expect.

BILLS MOTORS
Federal Inc., U.S.A.
615 Ave. Foch, Tel. 74400 (6 lines)

FURNISHED house, Columbia Circle. Furniture and fixtures to be taken over. Address Box 3715, NCDN. 13174

Classified Advertisements continued On Page 12

SCOTCH DAIRIES

LIMITED

For Milk of the Highest Grade and Quality

Pasteurised Grade "A" (T.T.)

645 GORDON ROAD. TEL. 30002

General Managers: KEYLOCK & PRATT

12644

YOUR WANTS

Bring your particular wants to the notice of thousands of people at one time by using the greatest organ of publicity in this city. An insertion in the Classified section of this journal will be read by the largest newspaper-reading public open to you.

PIANOS FOR HIRE

Moderate terms

SAM LAZARO BROS.
232 Nanking Road

12690

To those European qualified technical experts, chemists, druggists, etc., desirous of opening small businesses, we can furnish finance, machinery, office and factory space. Write full particulars and terms to Box 3739, NCDN.

13223

THE P. & O. BANKING CORPORATION, LTD.

(Incorporated in England)
with which is affiliated
THE ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£5,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2,594,160
PAID-UP CAPITAL	2,594,160
RESERVE	180,000

Shanghai Branch 28 The Bund

Head Office:
117-122 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.,
West End Branch—London
16 Cockspur Street, S. W. 1.

Branches:

Bombay	Coimbatore	Madras
Calcutta	Colombo	Pollachi
Calicut	Hongkong	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank issues Letters of Credit, and Travellers' Cheques are sold payable throughout the world at current exchange rates and free of commission. Current Deposit Accounts and Saving Bank Accounts opened on terms which may be ascertained on application. The Bank acts as Executor and Trustee under wills and settlements and also undertakes the recovery of British Income Tax.

H. MORTLOCK, *Acting Manager.*

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED

(Established 1880)

CAPITAL (fully paid-up)	Y.100,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Y.137,150,000

Head Offices: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN
Shanghai Branch: 24 THE BUND

Branches:

Alexandria	Karachi	Rio de Janeiro
Bangkok	Kobe	Samarang
Batavia	London	San Francisco
Berlin	Los Angeles	Seattle
Bombay	Manila	Shanghai
Calcutta	Moji	Singapore
Canton	Mukden	Sourabaya
Dairen	Nagasaki	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo (Marunouchi)
Hongkong	Otaru	Tsingtao
Honolulu	Paris	Yingkow
Hsinking	Peking	
	Rangoon	

S. ASADA, *Manager.*

BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER (EXTREME-ORIENT) S.A.

(Affiliated to the Société Générale de Belgique)

CAPITAL: Frs. 30,000,000
RESERVES: Frs. 3,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS

Branches:
SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, HONGKONG

Correspondents in all parts of the world.

TRAVEL JARDINES

NEW FAST COASTERS

HONGKONG—3 DAYS—FARE $90

TO SWATOW AND HONGKONG
(EXTENDING TO HAIPHONG)

YUSANG

Thursday, December 29, 1938

Superior First Class Accommodation Available

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
27 The Bund Telephone 15290

13281

As from January 1, 1939
The Sole Agency for China and Hongkong for the distribution of the Products of

Sharp & Dohme
and
Mulford Biological Laboratories

will be transferred from

MUSTARD & CO., LTD.

to

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

(IMPORT DEPT.)

PHONES:—17123 and 15290 (Extension 9)

MORRIS W. STRANACK
Manager in China and Hongkong
FOR SHARP & DOHME—MULFORD

13050

EWO MALTONIC

for all seasons. A pleasing non-alcoholic drink, rich in digestive and nutritive qualities.

Obtainable at all leading department stores, compradores, and druggists.

LIGHT CONDITION YOUR OFFICE AND HOME WITH

I.E.S. "BETTER SIGHT" LAMPS

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THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN LIGHTING ECONOMY IN 30 YEARS

32 designs demonstrated and displayed by
HOLLIS H. ARNOLD INC.,
Suite 801-51 Canton Road, Telephone 17805

Also sold by Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., Electrical Merchandising Dept., and Getz Bros. & Co., Building Supplies Department.

12758

THE CHINA
ARCHITECTS & BUILDERS COMPENDIUM

Cloth bound, quarto, 199 pages, illustrated, $3

The Land Regulations
Compulsory Land Surrender
Water and Telephone Service
Electricity and Gas Supply
Estimating Building Costs
Data in Lifts, Deep Wells, Sewage Disposal, etc.
Land Values and Registration
Rates, Taxes, Fees, etc.
Shanghai Building Rules
Fire Insurance Rules and Rates
Foreign and Local Weights and Measures
Data on Local Materials

On Sale at the
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS OFFICE, SHANGHAI
And All Booksellers

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in England)

Head Office: London Shanghai Office: 4 The Bund

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,800,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	1,050,000
RESERVE FUND	1,075,000

Branches throughout India, Ceylon, Malaya, Hongkong and Mauritius. Agencies in all principal countries of the world.

Interest allowed on Local Currency Current Accounts @ 2% p.a.

Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts opened in sterling as well as in local currency. Banking and exchange business of every description transacted. Trusteeships and executorships undertaken.

Directory of Missions for 1938

In the Order of Missions under the various Protestant Stations in each Province, with an Alphabetical List of Mission Workers.

68 pp. price $1.50; postage 15 cts.

On Sale at the Offices of the
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD.
17 THE BUND, SHANGHAI

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

These should be typed on one side of the paper only, with double spacing. Publication does not mean that the statements and arguments of the authors are necessarily endorsed by the "North-China Daily News." Correspondents desiring the return of manuscripts not accepted by the Editor are required to enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope. Acceptance or rejection of letters is solely within the discretion of the Editor whose decision is final, and who will enter into no correspondence in connection therewith.

Dogs at Night:

Hospital Patients Suffer

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I would thank you to give as wide publicity as possible to the following complaint which has so far escaped the attention of the authorities concerned.

On Great Western Road there is a well-appointed Hospital run by the S.M.C. where the health-seeking Shanghailander will find attention, kindness on the part of the nursing staff and much needed rest. This latter ideal condition however is to be had only during the day.

As soon as night descends all the big and small dogs in the neighbourhood join in a barking competition and the noise created is nerve-wrecking for healthy persons, let alone patients. This state of pandemonium was repeating itself during the last few nights, in particular a place on Avenue Haig, not a few hundred yards away from the Hospital was chiefly responsible for the racket.

Nurses testify that the nuisance has been going on for years and all complaints have thus far been in vain. Surely, when the well-being of patients in a hospital managed by the Council is involved the least one can expect for his money is to have a restful night undisturbed by outside influences.

The present letter is therefore written in the hope that the S.M.C. in co-operation with the F.M.C. will take such steps as to ensure their patients comfort in this respect.

W. D. RATEPAYER.

Shanghai, Dec. 25.

A Mere Canard:

Rumour Denied by Bus Co.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The latest rumour of rather a great importance to some, was circulated through the city and also mentioned by the Friday evening News Commentator of one of the local broadcasting stations: it is with regard to the probable dismissal of Russian employees and their subsequent substitution by the newly-arrived refugees from the German-occupied areas, by the well-known C.G.O. Co.

It just interested us as a matter of fact, what possible advantages could be derived out of a dismissal of a large, thoroughly trained, efficient and often speaking three languages personnel, and of its consequent substitution by another, lacking all these qualifications.

Were this move carried out by our thoroughly respected Omnibus Co. or by any other firm it would bring about no good, as most of these Russian employees are on best of terms with the Shanghai Jewish population and it would be most unsatisfactory to create thus a tense atmosphere, as justly remarked by the above-mentioned Commentator.

Though we mean to say nothing against the good intentions of the local leading concerns, this is certainly no way out of the quandary.

NOT DISINTERESTED.

Shanghai, Dec. 27.

***The China General Omnibus Company yesterday denied knowledge of any plans to dispense with the services of their Russian employees and to replace them with newly-arrived refugees.—ED.

Local Nuisances:

Opium and Gambling

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—We often see protests in the local papers, and hear speeches over the radio, protesting against gambling, and the opium traffic in the outside districts.

Why all this walla walla about conditions outside the Settlement? One does not have to go outside the Settlement to find opium smoking; just go into almost any of the alleyways off our main roads in the Settlement, and you will find all the opium smoking dens you want.

Good housekeepers devote their time to cleaning the inside of their houses on rainy days, and leave the gardens until fine weather. The Settlement authorities have no control over the outside districts at present, and it is only a waste of time to make complaints of what is going on out there, but I believe it would be to our advantage, if we could have the inside of the Settlement cleaned up, and all these opium den proprietors forced to move their dens outside the Settlement.

As to the gambling establishments, I have no intention of using your space to give them any publicity, as I feel anything I might say here would be more of an advertisement in their favour instead of a knock.

SAM PEER.

Shanghai, Dec. 27.

The Pei Nu:

More Information Wanted

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—We are very much gratified to see that a report has been made to the Municipal Council by the Chief of the Industrial Section on the question of girl slaves in Shanghai and that the Council has approved the recommendations therein.

We wish to commend the Council for the position taken in not requiring the registration of "pei nu" and for setting up a Child Protection which will enable those capable of doing so to offer protection to the many girls who are transferred for money and afterward suffer untold exploitation without being able to appeal. We are glad to note that the extent of the problem is recognized and that protection will not be reserved for slave girls only.

It is to be hoped that the "detailed appendices" referred to but not published in last Friday's Municipal Gazette will be made available to the public and that copies of the report to the Council will be obtainable in Chinese so that a large proportion of the citizens of Shanghai may understand the proposals and appreciate the significance of this forward step in the difficult task of caring for Shanghai's children.

MRS. IVOR E. G. HUNTER.
Chairman, Joint Committee of Shanghai Women's Organizations

MRS. JOHN BARR,
Chairman, Civic Affairs Committee

Shanghai, Dec. 26.

Sikh Anniversary:

An Appeal to Employers

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—On December 29, being the birthday anniversary of SRI Guru, GOBINDSINGHJI (Tenth Apostle of Sikhs), the Sikh Community wish to celebrate the same at 212 Nanking Road. The Guardwara committee will be grateful if employers will grant leave to their Indian employees to enable them to join in their religious ceremonies.

GURDIAL SINGH.
Vice Secretary.
Malwa Khalsa, Dharmik Dewan

Shanghai, Dec. 27.

MARKET PRICES

The following prices are the maximum for best cut or grade obtainable in Central and Western Markets on Dec. 27, 1938. Prices are quoted per lb. in Shanghai dollar-cents unless otherwise stated.

BUTCHER'S MEAT

Beef	25-45	Pork	35-45
Veal	40-1.00	Mutton	25-45

FISH

Herrings	30-35	Halibut	20
Eel	35-45	Shrimps	60
Samli	80-1.00	Carp	20-25
Lobster	1.40	Mandarin	40-50
Mackerel	30-35	Salmon	30-35
Prawns, each	8	Cod	30-35
White bait	30-35	Pomfret	30-35
Yellow fish	20-25		
Soles	25-30		
Cuttle Fish	15		

POULTRY GAME AND EGGS

Live turkey	1.80	Teal ea.	35
Dee Snipe	30	Wild duck ea.	95
Pigeon	40	Fowl	75
Duck, each	1,40-2.30	Turkey	1.20
Rabbits lb.	60	Wild Goose	1.20
Chicken eggs	48-70	Woodcock	60
Chicken (young)	65	Goose ea.	4.00
		Wild pigeons	25
		Rice bird 10pcs.	30
		Pheasant	2.20

VEGETABLES

Onions (Canadian)	20	New Potatoes	8
Cauliflower	50	Mushrooms	70-1.40
B'boo shoots	30	Cauliflower	60
Beans, French	25	Horse radish	20
Rhubarb	32	Leeks, bunch	8
Beetroot	12	Lettuce	20
Big marrow	10	Onions Amer.	22
Cucumben	20	Onions, spr.	8
Celery bunch	6		
Cabbage	12	Potatoes	8
Carrots	12	Patatoes Sweet	6
Chillies	25	Spinach	12
Egg-plant	25	Tomatoes	40
Endive, each	20	Turnips	10
Garlic	15	Green pepper	30
Ginger	15		

FRUIT

Amoy pomelo	30-35	Siam pumelo	35-40
Mandarin Or.	10-15	Chestnuts	20
G. Fruit ea.	30-40	Pine Apple ea.	8-10
Grape	75	Chinese Apples	20-25
Canton orange	15-20	Wenchow Oranges	10
Lemon ea.	20		
Bananas	10-12		
U.S. Oranges d.	1.20		

GRAIN AND FLOUR

Aus. Flour 49lb	6.50	Local new rice	14.80
U.S.	9.50	Rice 220lb	14.60
Ch. Flour 50lb.	4.60	Saigon Rice,	15.00

MILK

Grade 'A' T.T.	35-40	cents per pint.
Grade 'A'	25-40	cents per pint.
Grade 'B'	20-25	cents per pint.

FODDER

Barley	110lb. 5.70	Bran	110lb. 2.80

FUEL

Best Anthracite (metric tons)	50.00
No. 1 House Coal	44.00
No. 1 Kitchen Coal	43.00
Firewood 15 small Bundles	$1.00
Charcoal (per 35 lb. Basket)	2.00

Sixty Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF DECEMBER 28, 1878

From Amoy:—Some of the bachelors of Amoy gave their second ball of the season on December 20. Everything was up to its usual standard, which is saying a great deal, and in point of decoration the ballroom was considered by some to have been even more tastefully arranged than on the previous occasion. Some one kindly made a very nice champagne cup; but it fell among thieves and disappeared in the twinkling of large tumblers, thus proving that about 2½ gallons is after all a relative quantity. Besides festoons of evergreens, from the roof there was much more gold lace flitting about than usual, so that altogether the scene was of singular brilliancy. One gentleman bore so much of the said lace on the outside of his trousers that we were asked if he was not an admiral in mufti. Mr. Bain played away almost incessantly throughout the evening with that amicability and accuracy which characterize him and his music respectively.

BY SAPAJOU

Vice-Admiral N. Nomura

Chief of the Special Service Section of the Imperial Japanese Navy.

In the Russian Colony

BY "STROY"

Russian Shanghai may in all truthfulness be called the city of feminine labour. This does not mean that the male part of its population holds itself aloof from work, but it does mean that the fair—or, as it has otherwise been defined—the weaker sex has won for itself equality with the stronger sex in the struggle for existence. Only a comparatively small number of women and girls are supported by their husbands, parents or relatives; the majority make their own living by hard work. Russian stenotypists in Shanghai today constitute a small army, many with no less than 10 years of employment behind them and some enjoying the complete confidence of their employers. Perhaps an even greater number work in stores of all descriptions. It would, in fact, be impossible to tabulate all the duties of Russian girls working in the thousands of Russian and foreign stores in Shanghai. They are required to be acquainted with the goods they sell, and to have sufficient persuative powers at their command to convince prospective buyers that the goods in her particular store are not only the best in the market but are, in spite of that, sold at the most reasonable prices. Many have even passed through special salesman's—or saleswoman's—courses.

In salons salesmen are unknown; the post is exclusively held by girls, who must not only have an exhaustive knowledge of the finer points of cloth and the latest trends of fashion, but also that unteachable quality known as "taste." For this they receive the comparatively comfortable monthly salary of $75 to $80, and now and again one hears of cases of salesgirls who, having succeeded in building up a large clientele, blossom out into owners of salons themselves.

Lady Bookkeepers

It is interesting to note that of late a demand has sprung up for lady-book-keepers and thus created a number of schools for girls wishing to acquaint themselves with this, for them, new profession. As regards the linguistic abilities of Russian girls, these are too well known to need repitition here. Suffice to say that many of them are valued highly in foreign offices because of their command of not only Russian and English, but also of French, Italian German and often of Chinese and Japanese. Instruction in the Chinese language in Harbin has always been very sound and thorough, and the same is true today of the Japanese language.

Russian nurses in local hospitals represent an important unit in the local labour-front, and the number of Russian women reigning over boarding-houses or just giving out meals is too large to be computed. Russian girls or young ladies are employed in many foreign families as nurses or to take care of the household duties, and enjoy the complete trust and respect of their employers. In many large hotels Russian women look after the laundry situation. As mentioned above, the catering of meals for men living alone or people wishing to be freed of household worries is a privilege practically exclusive to Russian women. The story is told of one lady with little means but great energy who descended on an empty garage and made it into a kitchen. As she was an excellent cook, her meals gained quick fame and the garage soon became a successful restaurant.

Aids for Husbands

Many Russian women make money by knitting sweaters, warm scarves and gloves, and by making artificial flowers, artistically designed pillows, and linen—to say nothing of the hat-making profession in which a veritable feminine legion is engaged—many of its members without stirring from the home.

Baptism of Russia

The 950th anniversary of the Baptism of Russia was celebrated by a solemn meeting in the hall of the Kaiser Wilhelm Schule, organized by the Vladimir Jubilee Committee headed by Bishop Juvenalius. The first speech was made by Dr. D. I. Kazakoff, chairman of the Orthodox Confraternity, who said that Russia's adoption of Christianity had a tremendous effect on her subsequent history. In the souls of the Russian people, Dr. Kazakoff averred, the conviction has never died that they must not only live according to their faith themselves, but must carry that faith to other nations. In conclusion the speaker expressed his conviction that spiritually purified by her trials and tortures, a renascent Russia will again become Orthodox. The same subject of the role of Russians and Russian Orthodoxy in the fate of the world was developed by the Rev. M. Medvedeff. The audience gave rapt attention to the concluding speech of Archbishop Nestor, who spoke of the peculiarities of the soul of the Russian people and the characteristic features of the Orthodox faith as understood and preached by Russians in the course of their history. Between the various speeches hymns were beautifully rendered by a large choir under the leadership of Choir-Master M. A. Shuliakovsky. So many people were present that the spacious hall would not accommodate them all. A special magazine called "The Russia of St. Vladimir" made its first appearance at this meeting.

New Year Festivities

Russian Shanghai is preparing to see in the New Year with special festivity. Besides those who will do the seeing-in foreign clubs and in the popular restaurants and ballrooms, many are keeping an eye on the three Russian clubs at present engaged in making preparations for a colourful New Year's Night. Reservations are being sent in at such a rate that tables are nearly all engaged. In addition many Russians are preparing for parties in private residences. A number of new cabarets are opening on New Year's Eve, and it seems safe to assume that on this night Shanghai's pleasure-spots will be filled to overflowing. As Russians in their majority lack cars and cannot afford the luxury of the not easily available taxis, they hope that good weather will stand over the holidays, as rain would mar their enjoyment considerably.

Mr. N. A. Slobodchikoff of the French Municipal Police fell seriously ill a short time ago. For some time the nature of his illness could not be diagnosed, as the temperature showed it to be paratyphoid while an analysis of the blood indicated typhus. At present Mr. Slobodchikoff is steadily recovering.

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THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD

17 THE BUND, Shanghai — TELEPHONE 11055

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People of Hunan Greatly Alarmed

"Set Fire Brigade" Arrested In Siangtan; Churches Get Members to Safer Places

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

(Delayed in Transit)

Siangtan, Nov. 27.

The fall of Canton and Wuhan struck fear into all the Hunanese, and since then events have been proceeding with great rapidity to an almost complete evacuation of the population of this large city. The Changsha fire was the final thing that seemed almost overnight to fill the streets and roads, trains and cars, where there were any, full to overflowing. There were 4,000 refugees from outside the province, and wounded soldiers in several different hospitals were to be evacuated at one time.

Since there have been alarms every day for days, the Sunday services have been held at 9 a.m., for most of the alarms come after ten. One Sunday in October the few worshippers that came were kept waiting for five hours because the alarm lasted that long.

The four churches of the city have united in trying to get their membership into places of safety. All these Christians had been provided with refugee badges and with that they could get free transportation on the train to Siangsiang, to which place most of the Church of Christ in China members have gone, and to places in the country. Col. Spear of the British Embassy came through Siangtan on November 15 and spent one night, on his way South to Hengyang and Kweilin, and he hoped to get out to Hongkong. He watched the Changsha fire for four hours from H.M.S. Woodsniper. He had taken some pictures but had to leave them behind. All his clothes and baggage were left behind. He said it was the worst fire he had ever seen. The Hudson Taylor Hospital was burned and almost everything lost. One of the German nurses was just convalescing from typhoid fever, and had to be removed to the Yale Hospital and died soon after there.

Lutheran Missions Burned

The Y.M.C.A., the Wesleyan Mission compound and the two Lutheran Missions were burned. It was a terrible loss, and makes one feel that it was wrong, for the Chinese and not the Japanese suffer and will be obliged to rebuild. Changsha, one of the finest inland cities of China, is a heap of ashes. The district covered by the fire was mostly within the old City walls. The Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and Yale-in-China were saved. The Hunan Bible Institute also was saved. It was the news of this fire that made Siangtan jittery, for all expected the same thing to happen here.

One day 30 soldiers came to the Guild on the street and compelled the servants to let them stay for the night. Elder Ho who has been looking after the place, but not staying there, telephoned and since it was late and they were already in, and promised to leave in the morning, consent was given.

Part of "Set Fire Brigade"

Just at dusk the next day Elder Ho telephoned that these soldiers were acting strangely. The 200th Division had posted soldiers in front of the Guild and Church and no one was permitted to go by. Two machine guns were aimed at the door of the Guild. Soon the watching soldiers made a rush and immediately disarmed the soldiers inside the Guild, and took a part of them away with them. The soldiers from the 200th Division returned and took the remainder away with them.

They were a part of the "set fire brigade," evidently sent to Siangtan for that purpose. This has been the great fear of the people, that Siangtan would be burned, so every shop that could get its goods away has done so.

The shops on the street are being opened gradually, but there isn't much to buy, so small peddlers are setting up along the streets, selling all sorts of small things and seemingly doing pretty well.

The hospital has closed out all the inpatients that could possibly be dismissed, and all the staff but one are gone. The business manager has stayed on and most of the servants. The two doctors left, one before the situation became acute, and the other when it seemed almost sure that the enemy would soon be in Changsha. Their getting away by train to Siangsiang was a long 24 hours of waiting. Such a sight— thousands in cars, most of them open cars filled with all sorts of baggage, and they did not get away for hours after that.

Suffering of Refugees

There were wounded soldiers sleeping on the platform, and many more returning to their homes already closed. The suffering of this evacuation is beyond computation—women weeping as they left their homes and little children dragged along by tired mothers, to places where they knew they would be uncomfortable and lonely and without proper food. Word has come that in some sections there are bandits and the fear from them seems to be almost as great as the fear of the enemy.

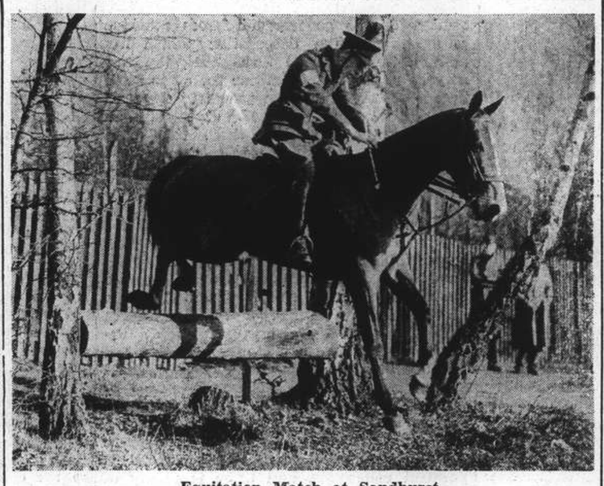
After 36 years in Hunan, one feels that now it is different—missionaries are wanted and are sought out, even by those who looked askance in former days. One is an asset they think, but the heart strings almost break at this terrible suffering and fear. The people have been spared extensive bombing, but every time the alarm goes, many are afraid, but the strange thing is that so many are not. They go about their work so far as permitted quite as though nothing has happened. It may not be courage, but it is a resolute desire to carry on as long as possible.

The strangest thing in it all, is the lack of expressions of hatred of the enemy. Seldom does one hear even terms of derision, and even posters are not as bad as one would expect.

The spirit of this people can never be broken. It will carry on no matter what happens, and this surely must be a deciding factor in any final outcome.

The hospital has done a splendid service these months of fighting. There are ten inpatients again in the hospital, and more coming, but how to take care of them will be the problem in case of occupation.

The property is all marked in English and Chinese, American Presbyterian Property. Four signs are on top of the property for the planes to notice, "U.S.A." in large white letters on a black background.



Equitation Match at Sandhurst

The annual equitation match between the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, took place recently at Sandhurst. The picture shows Cadet R.D.G. Oates taking a jump during the competition.

Japan-China Economics

Great Japanese Industrialist Believes Her Reorganization Possible Without Foreign Aid

BY PERCY WHITING

"N.-C.D.N." Special Correspondent in Japan

Tokyo, Dec. 18.

WHETHER Japan will be able, by herself, to finance her ambitious project of reconstructing China, in spite of all opposition is, of course, one of the paramount questions affecting the future of the Far East.

This question was closely examined in a nation-wide radio broadcast address recently by Mr. Ginjiro Fujihara, one of Japan's greatest industrialists and business leaders. He is president of the Oji Paper Company (which practically is Japan's paper trust) and is an Imperial appointee to the House of Peers.

Mr. Fujihara is noted for his independence of thought and action, but his views may be taken as generally representative of those of Japan's economic world.

Mr. Fujihara's conclusions can be summarized as follow:

Japan alone can accomplish the task of reconstructing China by means of her own financial resources and ability, plus her human strength: that is, unflinching determination to succeed and hard work.

After reform of China's financial structure it can be made to defray the expenses of the new government to be established, as well as of the Japanese army that will have to be maintained there to preserve peace and order.

After China's commerce has been readjusted, the work of reconstruction and development can be achieved without borrowing a single penny from foreign capitalists, though their investments will be welcomed if advanced in the spirit of real co-operation.

The idea prevalent abroad that Japan can be beaten by economic warfare is a fallacy, because it fails to take the human element into consideration.

Tremendous progress and prosperity awaits a reborn China, attended by commensurate benefits to both Japan and China, and in which the Western nations can participate if they are so disposed.

An indication of what Japan will be able to do in China is seen not only in the successful founding of Manchoukuo (which Westerners expected would break Japan (financially) but in the development of Taiwan (Formosa) and Chosen (Korea) whose foreign trade increased 3,000 per cent. and 2,000 per cent. respectively since they were acquired by Japan, which is ten times greater than the similar increases in New Zealand and Australia respectively during the comparable periods of their development.

Line of Thought

The line of thought by which these conclusions are reached by a Japanese leader of Mr. Fujihara's prominence and experience is well worth following in his address which (in translation) was as follows:

The Government and people of the Japanese Empire are presently occupied in the momentous work of establishing a new order in East Asia. In this work the reconstruction of China is of supreme and urgent importance.

The British Prime Minister, Mr. Chamberlain, recently stated in effect, in the House of Commons in London, that when the war in China is over and the reconstruction of that country begins, the capital that will be required cannot be supplied by Japan alone and the work cannot be done without financial assistance from Great Britain.

Now I want to inquire into whether it will really be impossible for Japan to achieve the reconstruction of China without kowtowing to the British and supplicating their money.

A good many people in America and Europe seem to cherish the idea that while Japan may be strong enough in fighting, her economic structure is not sound because she has few natural resources. These people seem to think that the way to coerce Japan is to start an economic war against her.

It is only a few years ago that these same people were announcing that Japan would strain herself seriously by undertaking single-handed to develop the then newly-founded state of Manchoukuo. Evidently a similar notion now prevails abroad Japan's present conflict in China.

Foreign Reasoning

It may be natural for Europeans and Americans to follow this line of thought. The main reason for the obstinate prolongation of hostilities, which Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has not yet abandoned, is the acceptance of this belief which is still held by Europeans and Americans. The Chinese leader apparently thinks that the longer his régime resists Japan, the weaker Japan will become economically, and that eventually Japan can be crushed.

Mr. Chamberlain's statement in the House of Commons may have been intended for home consumption. Also, however, it may be regarded as representing the idea generally held abroad that Japan can do little without borrowing money from Britain or the United States.

Now the fact of the matter is that the economic strength of the Japanese nation, in which our people's capability for development and construction is so important a factor, is not at all unsound and unstable, as Europeans and Americans, and the Chinese, seem to believe.

Japan did not suffer a financial breakdown as a result of her commitments in founding the state of Manchoukuo, contrary to the perhaps wishful thinking indulged in in some quarters abroad. The present conflict with China is on a very much larger scale, and yet the world should know that Japan, financially and economically, is as sound as before.

That in such great work the human element counts for more than money.

Fundamentally Wrong

Some of our own Japanese, too, have the idea that money is the first essential in starting an enterprise. This notion is wrong fundamentally, for it is always human ability and effort, not money, that brings real success in any enterprise. If there are able men, determined to give their utmost efforts, the necessary funds will be found somehow. This applies to all Japan's enterprises, in China as well as elsewhere.

If hereafter we were to handle China's financial affairs on the basis of the conventional formulas in vogue in Britain and America, as well as in Japan, the work of China's reconstruction might indeed have to depend on foreign capital, as Mr. Chamberlain said.

Though I lived and did business in Shanghai and Hankow some years ago, I do not pretend to have any deep knowledge of the China of today. But it is axiomatic that China is a peculiar country, where the usual rules and theories, and conventional formulas will not work, specially in regard to her financial and economic problems.

Japan will have to undertake the reform of China's currency. It seems to me that instead of trying to apply conventional practices, it will be better to follow the ancient banking system peculiar to China, with its bank-note issues.

If we adopt such a system, the taxes and other revenues ought to be enough to cover the administrative expenses of the new government to be set up under Japan's leadership and of the army Japan will have to keep in China to preserve peace and order.

Margin of Revenue in China

Before the present hostilities began, the Chiang Kai-shek government managed to defray its own expenditures and to feed its vast armies as well. In future there must be a considerable margin of revenue which can be devoted to reconstruction, in addition to meeting governmental expenses as formerly.

China needs some foreign goods, but she is rich in natural resources, specially agricultural. As the latter come to be really developed, her products can be exported in greater abundance, in return for which she will be able to import more and more of what she does not produce.

Europe and America will thus be able to buy from China foodstuffs and raw materials which they need and to sell to China their manufactured goods. In this way China's commerce with Europe and America will be complementary and there should be no conflict of interests.

Therefore if we succeed in effectively readjusting China's trade relations, the work of reconstructing and developing that country can be accomplished without borrowing a single penny from foreign capitalists.

China's aggregate exports and imports in 1936, the year before that in which the hostilities started, were valued at 1,650,000,000 yuan. Of this, the amount handled by the Maritime Customs within the areas occupied by the Japanese forces in north and central China was 1,340,000,000 yuan, that is, somewhat more than 80 per cent. of the total.

Future Foreign Trade

If China's foreign trade shows an increase of 200 to 300 per cent every decade, which is a conservative estimate compared with what happened in Chosen and Taiwan under Japanese management, the volume will be increased to 3,000,000,000 or 4,000,000,000 yuan in the course of a few years.

Consequently China will show enormous progress in 20 years, a complete change in contrast to the situation hitherto. This resurrected China will enter on a golden age of unprecedented prosperity, a blessing both to herself and to Japan. Certainly it will be open to European and American countries to enjoy some of this prosperity.

The Japanese people have set themselves to a tremendous task in reconstructing the vast country of China. They are devoting themselves to it, body and mind, with unswerving determination. Under no circumstances must this task be left until it is finished with full success. I am fully confident that we can and will succeed by strenuous effort, and without having to call on foreign capital necessarily.

It is not that I am antagonistic to foreign capital. We Japanese will welcome the aid of foreign capitalists if they sincerely try to work with us. What I am emphasizing are, the fallacy of the idea that Japan will not be able to undertake the reconstruction of China without their aid, and the greater importance of the spiritual element in any enterprise.

Chinese Artist in London Show

Eight-Years-Old Prodigy Amazes British Critics; A Child Master

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Nov. 30.

Plato Chan, eight-year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Yat Kwong-chan, of the Chinese diplomatic service, is the wonder of London. At the age of eighteen months he seized a pencil and began to draw. He has gone on drawing ever since, entirely from his own promptings, with never a master, and with ever-increasing vivacity and skill. Then he took to the paint brush, and although in this respect the need of lesson in technique is more apparent, he evidently has a fine sense of colour and its harmonies, and shows none of the garishness common among children when they first begin to paint.

An exhibition of his paintings and drawings, all the proceeds of which will go to the China Campaign Committee's International Peace Hospital in China, was opened by the Chinese Ambassador before a crowded assembly and the perpetual flashing of Press photographer's flashlights.

At Work and at Play

In one corner of the room little Chan went drawing unconcernedly. He paid no attention to the visitors who pressed round to watch. In spite of the notice taken of him, he is quite unspoilt.

He draws with his left hand, very quickly and with a decision and sureness amazing in such a child.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of his pictures is that one looks at them, not with that sort of tolerance usually given to child prodigies, but with real pleasure. Everything that he sees prompts him to a picture; for example a large painting of horses coming over a hedge was the outcome of a visit to the races at Auteuil—it is full of life and movement. Another the His sense for composition is extraordinary. Caricaturing is a favourite pursuit of Chan's, there are many samples most noticeably an aeroplane from which Hitler, Mussolini and a Japanese general are dropping down grappling irons to enchain the globe. No one knows where he got the idea. But his imagination is rampant. His father told me that, if a subject is suggested to him, he is never content till he has presented it in nine or ten different ways.

Whether Plato will go on to become a great artist, or whether he will drop painting altogether, who can say? Meanwhile it is appending what "The Times" art critic says today:—

Apart from its most worthy object, the International Peace Hospital in China, everybody—children in particular—ought to see the exhibition at the Cooling Galleries, of paintings and drawings by Plato Chan. The general effect of the exhibition is to show that children are pretty much the same all the world over.

If there be a broad general difference it is that Plato is more consistently childlike than most in his tastes and interests. This at once gives to the exhibition a special sphere, entirely free from any but technical precosity.

Presumably Plato had the usual training in calligraphy of the Chinese boy, but it only tells in an unusual command of his implements. He is a left-handed draughtsman, and apparently he can begin a picture at any point, and "write it off" until he has realized his conception, when he stops and turns to the next. He has both imagination and invention, and, best of all, a great sense of fun. In the matter of subject he is completely unprejudiced, turning with equal zest from "Tap Dancing" to "Red Indians" and from "Father Christmas" (after Walt Disney) to "Mariners Ashore."

Several of the subjects are religious, and they indicate a delicate reserve. Thus, in the oil painting of "Christ" the face and hands are left blank—a good hint to modern religious painters, who generally put the emphasis upon sentimental facial expression. Except where Chinese motives are used, as in "Welcome to China," which puts all the cards on the table, and "Mother of China," native character comes out only in the general form of the picture, particularly in the studies of figures and animals in rapid movement, such as "Seven Wild Ponies," "Five Deer," and the truly remarkable drawing, made at the age of five, of "Force, Balance and a Skating Horse."

A pleasing character in the exhibition is the absence of any suggestion that Plato is being forced as an artistic prodigy. He is just left to entertain himself in his chosen occupation, and the results constitute a delightful experience.

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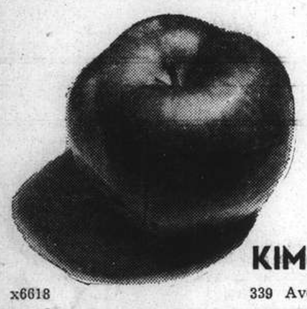

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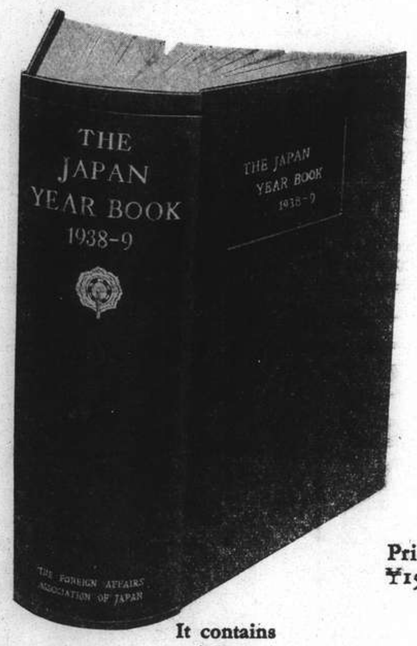

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BIRTH

LEVY.—On December 26, 1938, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Levy, a son. -7024

DEATHS

CARR.—At the Country Hospital on December 26, 1938, ELSIE BLANY CARR, widow of John P. Carr of Karatsu, Japan, in her sixty-first year. Removed to the parlours of the International Funeral Directors, 207 Kiaochow Road. Funeral services will be held today, Wednesday, December 28, at Bubbling Well Cemetery, at 4 p.m. 13249

KAUFMAN.—At Shanghai, on December 26, 1938, FREDDY KAUFMAN, Cathay Hotel, aged 49 years. The funeral (cremation) service will be held in the Bubbling Well Cemetery Chapel today, Wednesday, December 28, at 3.15 p.m. All friends are invited to attend. 13249

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. and Mrs. JOHN BOURKE and FAMILY wish to acknowledge the many kind expressions of sympathy received during their sad bereavement in the loss of their dearly beloved son-in-law, WILLIAM RUTLEY MOWLL. 13286

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

THE WAR IN SPAIN

The opening of the insurgent attack along the Catalonian front just prior to Christmas, and the comparative inactivity on the other fronts in Spain indicate that the immediate objective of General Franco and his forces is the subjugation of that portion of the country at present governed from Barcelona. Catalonia has managed for years past to be a source of inconvenience to any Government which has been in power, and it is apparently hoped by the insurgents that the subjugation of this revolutionary base will render the final task of reducing the rest of the country all the easier. Consequently some half a million men are engaged in one of the bitterest struggles of a very bitter civil war in conditions which must create a great deal of hardship. While the reports emanating from either side do not give a very adequate picture of what has happened up-to-date, there are indications that the claims of the rebels to have made some headway are probably correct. It is often the case that, with the advantage which lies in a properly opened offensive, the opposing side is forced to give way, if only for a time, but, if it is correct that the Nationalists have succeeded in one part of the line in penetrating into the Government's defence positions as deeply as fifteen miles during the last four days, there is a possibility that the defenders will be forced to retire to another line of defence. That will only be the case, however, if the insurgents can manage to consolidate their positions on a sufficiently wide salient, for about a narrow one there are always elements of peril to the holders. With the capture of the remaining portions of Lerida and Tarragona, which are not yet in rebel hands, and also Gerona and Barcelona, and their complete subjugation the rebels will be in a position to draft large reinforcements into the positions around Madrid, and possibly to squeeze that position out, by advancing southwards from the Ebro and eventually cutting the capital off from Valencia. That will not be possible until the four provinces in the north-east still held by the Government have been effectively reduced and the rebel positions there consolidated.

How long that will take must remain a matter of very considerable speculation for there have been so many surprises in this Spanish struggle, that it may still be possible for the Government to hold out in the north-east for a very considerable time to come. Certainly it is to be expected that the fighting will increase in desperation if and as the insurgents progress towards their final objective in this region, for the supporters of the present Government have little to hope for from a victorious foe. This being a war of ideologies there has been, and probably still will be very little mercy shown. The bitterness of the struggle is evidenced by the fact that foreign suggestions for an armistice over Christmas were emphatically rejected by General Franco. It was hoped that, if there could have been a suspension of hostilities over the Christmas season, there might have been an opportunity of arranging some sort of peace, based upon compromise, but the very definite attitude adopted by General Franco makes it quite clear to the world that there is no idea of anything like a compromise in his mind, and that what he is fighting for is the subjection of the whole of the country to the political creed which he represents. The Spanish Government might have been ready to discuss peace terms which would have given it further existence in those parts of Spain which it at present holds, though this has not been made public. That would at least have been making the best out of a bad job, but General Franco engaged in a crusade against the political principles which the Spanish Government represents will have none of it, and consequently the struggle must continue to the bitter end. Humanly speaking it will be nothing short of miraculous if the Spanish Government is able to retrieve the fortunes of war which have slowly but inevitably gone against it. It would most certainly not have failed in the manner it has had it not been for the foreign assistance which was given the insurgents, for it is now a matter of history that General Franco with the forces which he originally had at his disposal would speedily have been defeated had it not been for foreign reinforcement. Even with them his progress has been remarkably slow, so slow that German interest in the matter has long been on the wane.

It may reasonably be expected that sooner or later the four north-eastern provinces will fall before General Franco's armies. If the government forces continue to fight, with the desperation which has marked their struggle throughout, the war may be expected to continue for quite some time to come, and the wastage in life and material taken to much higher totals than they have at present reached. The price which Spain is paying for this civil war is already a ghastly one. The hatred which has been sown during the past two years' fighting will bring forth a bitter harvest making the task of government difficult for any who have ultimately to assume that responsibility. Much, of course, will depend upon the manner in which General Franco exploits the final victory, which it seems inevitable must be his. If he can behave with due restraint, and proper mercy towards his fellow countrymen who do not think politically the same way as himself much may be done towards a complete pacification of the country. It is, however, by no means clear that in the large section of Spain which he at present controls there is any very fervent support for him and his political colleagues, and there is plenty of evidence to support the suggestion that there is very considerable latent unrest amongst the inhabitants of the occupied territory. The report that King Alphonso would accept the Spanish throne if it were offered to him, is an interesting one. It may very well be that the restoration of the monarchy will prove the best solution for the future, but it must not be forgotten that such people as the Basques and the Catalans, with their traditional desire for self-government will still have to be held by force, while the Communist idea will not have been wiped out. At the very most it will have been forced underground, to spring up again when a favourable opportunity offers. That is the tragedy of the whole affair. When all is said and done the civil war will have taught nobody anything, may indeed for a period bring about a restoration of political ideals which so large a portion of the Spaniards believed had been banished for ever from their midst, but will certainly not necessarily lead to a perpetuation of a system of government of which so many disapprove. A great deal, of course, depends upon the ability of General Franco, but if his statecraft is no more effective than his military ability it is by no means likely that he will succeed in introducing that all round appeasement without which the future of Spain may still prove turbulent.

Hankow's Troubles

The articles published in this journal on conditions in Hankow since Japanese occupation are graphic and factual enough to dispense with much more elaboration. Hankow is having an extremely difficult time and there appears little hope of relief while the Japanese policy of economic starvation continues. Under Chinese control, Hankow's position was unfortunate enough, isolated 600 miles up the Yangtze with an army blocking access to the sea. At least there was a slender line of communications overland to Hongkong which permitted a reduced degree of commercial activity and communication with the outer world, but under Japanese control this has gone. Most of Hankow and the tri-city group has suffered in the hostilities from one side or the other, and the Japanese have completed the denudation process until the small foreign and Chinese community—the latter reduced to one-fifth of normal—are more or less prisoners with movements dependent only upon the courtesy of the Japanese. Nobody in Hankow, whose interests are purely mercantile and definitely neutral, would deny the reasonableness of restrictions imposed by military necessity if that military necessity could be demonstrated and proved. While non-Japanese merchants experience a complete cessation of trade and commercial activity, and have to submit to a system of restraints humiliating to personal freedom, they witness increasing Japanese activity of a nature which by no means can be construed as strictly military. Over 3,000 vessels have entered port since the occupation and much of the cargo is not of a military character. Coincident with this shipping activity is the increasing number of Japanese civilians arriving with only one very obvious purpose—to re-establish Japanese trade. With degrading restrictions on the one hand and insuperable business obstruction on the other, is there any reason why the average non-Japanese in Hankow refuses to listen to the empty promises of Japanese statesmen and prefers to believe that Japanese military, strategic and economic efforts are all co-ordinated in a plan to eliminate any but Japanese trade from an extensive area where the "Open Door" policy formerly existed as the most valuable commercial principle ever enunciated in this country? The re-opening of the Yangtze is the main problem, and more so to Hankow to which the Yangtze is the artery bringing the lifeblood of existence. The river may be re-opened. When that will be nobody knows, and here it may be observed that no international situation in history has produced such a volume of promises, assurances and statements from responsible officials who, either through ignorance or perversity, have committed themselves to declarations with little thought of honouring them. Contempt and ruin would face the official of any other Government who endeavoured to emulate the glibness of unhonoured utterance of some of the Japanese spokesmen. Hankow's problem is Shanghai's problem in many respects and the difficulty the Japanese profess to see in the way other Powers "misunderstand" their motives and intentions could be easily removed if there was a little more frankness and sincerity on the part of Japan. As the situation stands at present, the contention of the Hankow non-Japanese community possesses a valid basis of belief—that every act of the Japanese is to encompass their elimination.

Peace on the Boundaries

Peace brooded with amazing complacency along Shanghai's international frontiers during the week-end. In other parts of China it may not have existed according to the precise principle of the Christian festival—and many other frontiers of the world continued to maintain their dangerous tension—but not so in this area. Crossing from the Settlement into Japanese-controlled territory, the observer could not avoid being impressed by the civility and courtesy of the Japanese guards. It did seem that they entered into the spirit of the season with a degree of humanity contrasting so vividly with other periods of the year when unfortunate incidents make conditions so uncertain. At the Great Western Road crossing, where there was a heavy volume of traffic, even the charred ruins of houses throughout the countryside lost some of their harshness. On one side, the British guard was in cheerful mood with a pleasant salute or a Christmas greeting to everybody passing over the line, and on the other side, in spite of road obstacles which make driving a difficult feat, the Japanese also had a cheerful wave for travellers. It is reported that one Hungjao resident, exercising an exceedingly wide broadmindedness, visited both posts and distributed Christmas favours which were highly appreciated. Lifting of the curfew and a liberal distribution of provisional passes to hire cars helped to make access to the restricted areas much easier and enabled people to get outside the crowded confines of the Settlement. These restrictions are to be lifted for several days, and as nothing alarming seems to have happened or is likely to happen, if these districts can be opened satisfactorily for a few days they ought to be opened up permanently. With the war front, now quiescent, some hundreds of miles away from Shanghai, every day merely adds weight to the view that there is no logical reason why this form of internment should continue to be inflicted on this district.

IN PARENTHESIS

Injured

MAN Hurt by Safe Explosion.—Newspaper headline.

Doesn't seem so safe, does it?

* * *

Trotsky

A YOUNG Russian bear named Trotsky has arrived at Chester Zoo.

With a name like that he was certainly wise to trotsky out of Russia.

* * *

Tactful

AN organization exists supporting the theory that the earth is flat. It claims 23,000 members all over the world.—News item.

Tactful. It would never have done to say "all round the world."

* * *

What a Hope

THE Devonshire village of Hope has a cinema. It was opened only recently—but it claims to be the oldest picture-house in the world.

Absurd? I don't know. You see, the cinema building is a thatched barn that goes back to the sixteenth century, and which was a smugglers' rendezvous.

It's been in the picture for a long time.

* * *

One Missing!

I'M told that the seven interests of women are: Food, home, children, fashion, beauty, leisure and careers.

This is based on a census taken among women in various walks of life by the organizers of the Woman's Fair at Olympia. But there seems to be one important absentee.

What about gossip?

* * *

What She's Missed

MRS. Matilda Guille, of Sark, Channel Islands, is 91. Last time she was away from Sark was 40 years ago—for a day.

She has never seen a film, a car, or an aeroplane. She's never been photographed. She's never used the telephone.

"What have I missed?" she asks.

Just a few little things that keep other people from living to be 91.

* * *

Drink More Coffee

You know what Mark Twain said to the ship's steward: "If this is coffee, bring me tea; if it is tea, bring me coffee."

Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P., retold this story in appealing to the British people to drink more coffee—Empire coffee is best.

He said that while people on the Continent each drank, on an average, fifteen cups of coffee a month, we only drank two and a half.

It isn't our cup of tea.

* * *

Put House in Order

THE chairman of a Leicestershire highway authority replied somewhat pungently to the Chief Constable when that worthy stated "the much-maligned 30 m.p.h. areas are one of the best means of reducing accident figures."

"One of the chief offenders," said the chairman, "is a car in which are two gentlemen in blue. They stop in a lane in a de-restricted area and when a car passes at more than ordinary speed they follow. They have to make up a start of 600 yd. to 700 yd. and they go along that road at anything up to 60 m.p.h. or 70 m.p.h. Before we start squealing about the ordinary motorist, let us ask the official motorist to put his house in order."

* * *

A Future Premier?

OXFORD'S new M.P., Mr. Quintin Hogg, starts his Parliamentary career at 31. His father, Lord Hailsham, was 50 when he first entered the House of Commons.

But he became Attorney-General at once, and has since been Lord Chancellor, Secretary of State for War, and Leader of the House of Lords.

"A fine record," says a writer in the "Sunday Times," and adds: "We shall all watch with interest to see what the son makes of his earlier start."

Perhaps he will go the whole Hogg.

* * *

American Howlers

A CIRCLE is a round line with no kinks in it, joined up so as not to show where it began.

An axiom is a thing that is so visible that it is not necessary to see it.

A passive verb is when the subject is the sufferer, as "I am loved."

What is the chief cause of divorce?
Marriage.

Where was the Declaration of Independence signed?
At the bottom.

What happens when there is an eclipse of the sun?
A great many people come out to look at it.

What has the government done to protect the Indians?
Put them in resevoirs.

A foible is a tale or story which generally has a moral as in Aesop's foibles.

THE WEATHER

Temperature near Holy Trinity Cathedral Shanghai 24 hours ending 7 p.m.:—

Yesterday	Min. 27.5	Max. 41.0
Same date, 1937	Min. 34.0	Max. 43.0

Rainfall nil.

Temperature at Siccawei:—

Yesterday	Min. 26.6	Max. 43.5
Same date, 1937	Min. 29.8	Max. 46.6

Siccawei's Report

State on the morning of the 26th:—High and steady anticyclone over China, Korea and Japan. Normal to strong winter monsoon along the China Coast. Fine, cloudy and cold weather in China.

State on the morning of the 27th:—Fine and cold weather. West-north-westerly breezes. Pressure high and steady.

Probabilities, 4.30 p.m. yesterday:—Fine and cold weather with fresh winter monsoon around Shantung. Fine to cloudy and cold with fresh to strong monsoon over our regions, the Eastern Sea and Formosa.—Siccawei Observatory.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

TO THE SALVATION ARMY

In memory of Mr. A. E. Lockyer:—
Dr. and Mrs. James Edgar $10.00

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek Denies Peace Talk

Mr. Wang Ching-wei's Journey to South Not Connected With Politics; Konoye Statement Reveals Japan's Plans of Conquest

Chungking, Dec. 27.

"JAPANESE declarations and, especially, the statement made by Prince Konoye, the Japanese Prime Minister, on December 22, have clearly revealed Japan's intention to conquer China," declared General Chiang Kai-shek in an address at the weekly memorial service yesterday morning.

"This intention, however, only strengthens China's determination to carry on her war of resistance to the end," he added.

Referring to the recent departure from Chungking of Mr. Wang Ching-wei, Deputy General Executive of the Kuomintang and Chairman of the Central Political Council, General Chiang said that Mr. Wang's trip had been undertaken purely for reasons of health.

"His movements," he continued, "are entirely personal in nature. Rumours that he is conducting peace negotiations are absolutely without foundation. His trip not only has no connection with the National Military Council, but it is, likewise, not concerned, in any way, with the Central Kuomintang or the Chinese National Government."

Compromise Impossible

The Generalissimo emphasized that "no patriotic Chinese, at this moment, will think of peace by compromise with Japan.

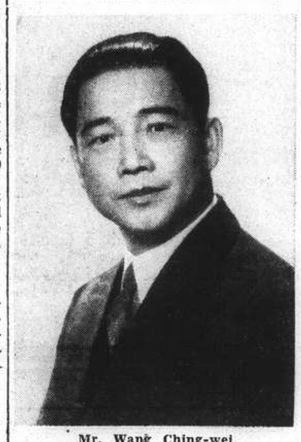
"If Mr. Wang Ching-wei has any proposals regarding national policy, he can easily discuss the matter with his colleague in the Central Kuomintang, or with myself.

"After so many years of comradership in the national revolution, there is nothing we cannot discuss. In matters of such importance affecting the future existence of the Chinese nation, I am confident that Mr. Wang Ching-wei will not undertake the reported negotiations privately, without consulting us."

In conclusion, General Chiang expressed the belief that such rumours had been "deliberately circulated by China's enemies with the intention of misleading the public."

Mr. Wang Ching-wei For Hongkong

The departure of Mr. Wang Ching-wei, Chairman of the Central Political Council and Deputy Executive of



Mr. Wang Ching-wei.

the Kuomintang, for Hongkong, has been confirmed. It is believed that he will stay in Kowloon.

Mr. Wang Ching-wei is accompanied by his secretary, Mr. Tseng Chung-min, the former Vice-Minister of Railways.

Meanwhile, the "Ta Kung Pao," an influential Chinese daily, in an article published here today urges Mr. Wang Ching-wei to return immediately to Chungking and resume his work.

"Millions of men fighting at the front," says the journal, "are unable to ask for leave. Those who have responsibilities in the rear must make every effort to carry on."—Reuter.

Ten More Years

Singapore (By Mail).

"We expect the war in China to continue for another five or even ten years, dependent upon whether Britain and France continue to help China by allowing the passage of arms through Burma and French Indo-China," Mr. Toshio Shiratori, newly-appointed Japanese Ambassador to Italy, told Reuter when he passed through Singapore.

"Chiang Kai-shek will not give in easily," he added, "It depends upon Britain and France whether peace comes between China and Japan.

"Britain should stop trying to be the school marm or policeman of the world, she should allow Italy and Germany to expand. Italy should expand where the expansion would do least harm, as in Abyssinia, and Germany should be permitted to expand to the cast."

There was still strong anti-British feeling in some quarters in Japan, Mr. Shiratori stated.

"We are sorry for Britain—sorry because what we are doing in China hurts her. On the other hand what we are doing has to be done," added Mr. Shiratori.—Reuter.

Japan Hold Huge Front

Tokyo, Dec. 27.

Japanese army fronts in China extend over a distance of 3,400 kilometres, surrounding an estimated area of 1,505,700 square kilometres, amounting roughly to 47 per cent. of the territory still under Nationalist control, the Army Section of the Imperial General Headquarters announced here today on the basis of figures obtained at the end of November.

The native population of the area thus occupied, totals 170,000,000, representing 68 per cent. of the people still under the Chungking régime, the communiqué said. Complete occupation of Chahar, Suiyuan, Hopei, Shantung, Shansi, Kiangsu, and Anhwei provinces was claimed. The "larger part" of Honan and parts of Chekiang, Kiangsi, and Kwangtung provinces were also stated to be under Japanese control.

From the end of November, 1937, to November, 1938, Japanese killed in action numbered 47,153, while Chinese dead were estimated at 2,000,000. Of the latter, a total of 823,300 were abandoned by the Chinese, the announcement said.

Heavy Chinese Losses

The Chinese, the communiqué continued, left 81,000 dead on the

(Continued on page 6)

Japanese Attack on Kuling Mountain

Operations Begun Against Guerillas in Hills Along Lushan Range

Kiukiang, Dec. 27.

After a long period of comparative tranquillity around the base of Lushan Mountain, Japanese troops at dawn this morning renewed vigorous mopping-up operations against guerillas in the western foothills south of Kiukiang.

Guerillas in the area have been on the move in the past few days because of the cold weather and their lack of food supplies, which have forced them to abandon their positions and seek more favourable places for defence.—Domei.

Air Alarm in Chungking

Chungking, Dec. 27.

The alarm was sounded here at 11.30 yesterday morning, when 36 aeroplanes, in several squadrons, passed Wanhsien, heading westward along the north bank of the Yangtze in the direction of Chungking.

The urgent alarm was given some 30 minutes later, when the raiders were sighted over Changshou, 60 miles north-east of Chungking.

At the same time, Chinese pursuit 'planes circled above Chungking ready to give battle if the visitors appeared within the city limits.

One squadron of 12 Japanese machines bombed a village north-west of Chungking, while the remaining 24 circled north of the Chinese capital for more than half an hour, finally disappearing towards the east. The all clear signal was sounded at 1.30 p.m.

An unconfirmed report stated that six Japanese raiders headed westward in the direction of Chengtu, but no word of a raid there has yet been received from that city.

Attack on Yochow

Chinese dispatches received here today state that vanguards of the Chinese forces pushing northward towards Yochow have reached Nantsuinkang, within two miles of Yochow.—Reuter.

Nazi Storm Troopers Invited to Llassa

Official German Expedition To Capital of Tibet

Berlin, Dec. 26.

The first expedition of Nazi militiamen exploring the border regions of Tibet during the past six months, has accepted an invitation from the Kashag (Regent) of Tibet to visit the holy city of Lhassa, semi-official D.N.B. news agency announced today.

This visit will be the first by a German expedition, and D.N.B. asserted it will be of an official nature, for the expedition is headed by Herr Ernst Schaefer, head of the Storm Troopers, and includes four other militiamen.

The men have already left Gangtok, capital of Sikkim, and counts on reaching Lhassa towards the end of next month. They will remain in the Tibetan capital for two weeks and will attend ceremonies marking the Tibetan New Year. They will then proceed with exploration of the neighbouring regions, where they will stay for about one year.—Havas.

Anti-Nazi Ring in Vienna Broken

Gestapo Arrest Number of Young Marxist Radicals

Vienna, Dec. 27.

German secret police dealt a damaging blow to an under-ground anti-Nazi movement here a few days before Christmas, it was revealed today.

Twenty-two Marxists, alleged to have been plotting sabotage activities, were arrested in the anti-Communist cleanup. German secret police arrested the alleged conspirators during a secret meeting of the anti-Nazi organization and succeeded in taking into custody all but four or five of the alleged plotters.

German authorities hoped they had smashed the last important cell of the radical Marxists who for months have conducted a subversive propaganda campaign against the Nazi government. Informed quarters understood most of those arrested were young men who had been under surveillance for some time.—United Press.

Chinese Sailors Refuse To Sail for Japanese

Norwegian Vessel Loading Iron for Japan Boycotted

Havana, Dec. 26.

Twenty Chinese sailors of the Norwegian freighter, Lady Norse, refused to man the vessel today when they learned that she was loaded with scrap iron destined for Japan.

The officers of the vessel then demanded the aid of the Havana police, who took the men ashore and put them in prison. They are to be deported on board the next Norwegian ship putting in here.—Havas.

U.S. Lodges New Protest With Tokyo

Action Wanted Over Ten Cases of Bombing

Tokyo, Dec. 27.

The United States is more interested in concrete results from its protests to Japan than in detailed outlines of Japan's future plans in China, the American Ambassador to Japan, Mr. Joseph Grew, told the Japanese Foreign Minister yesterday.

This blunt statement was made to the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Hachiro Arita, while Mr. Grew was presenting another protest to Japan against continued violation of American rights and attacks on American interests by Japan in China.

The protest presented yesterday referred to ten cases in which Japanese planes bombed American property in China. Japan previously had promised to investigate the bombings, but to date has not honoured the American protests with a reply.

Informed quarters revealed today, however, that Mr. Grew took the occasion to express Washington's reaction to recent declarations in official Japanese circles regarding Japan's future policy in China. Mr. Grew informed the Japanese Foreign Minister that the United States is not satisfied with Japan's response to American protests regarding the Yangtze River blockade and other hindrances to foreign trade imposed by the Japanese Army and Navy in China.

Mr. Arita is understood to have replied to the Ambassador in a conciliatory tone, stating that previously the diversified system of authority in the Japanese Government prevented satisfactory handling of questions involving third powers in China. He promised that such authority would be centralized hereafter in the China Affairs Board which should lead to an improvement in the situation.

"Misunderstanding"

The Japanese Foreign Minister asked Mr. Grew why the American press persisted in "misunderstanding" Japan's intentions in China. Mr. Grew replied that many recent statements by Japanese authorities were susceptible to conflicting interpretations and hinted that the attitude of the American press was the result of Japan's accomplished activities in China.

Mr. Arita concluded by assuring the American Ambassador that Japan has the "best intentions" and regrets that these might be contrary to the views of foreign powers.

Sir Robert Craigie, British Ambassador, also held a frank exchange of views with Mr. Arita yesterday. He received the same assurances given the American Ambassador.

Observers here noted that the British and American Ambassadors called on the Foreign Office shortly after the Japanese Emperor had told the opening session of the Diet that he was pleased by the "increasing cordiality" in the relations between Japan and treaty Powers. Some quarters believed the British and American Governments were anxious to correct any impression in the Japanese mind that the situation in China offers grounds for increasingly cordial relations.—United Press.

Commerce Chamber Endorsed

London, Dec. 27.

Full concurrence with the findings published on December 21 by Mr. J. W. Nicholson, Chairman of the China Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, is expressed by Mr. G. W. Swire, Chairman of the China Association, in a letter published in "The Times" today.

The letter says: "My Committee read with interest the letter of the London Chamber of Commerce published in "The Times" on December 21 and desire me to state that, on their own information, it presents a correct view of the treatment to which British firms have been subjected during the war in China, and that they agree with the Chamber's views about Japanese aims."

In his letter to "The Times" on December 21, Mr. Nicholson said:

"It is the conviction of those engaged in China trade that the ultimate Japanese aim is to eliminate all western influence and enterprise in the Far East."

"....The time has come when a more vigorous policy should be pursued."—Reuter.

Konoye Statement Belittled

London, Dec. 27.

"Foreign Governments and businessmen will find nothing to reassure them in the statement made by Prince Konoye, Japanese Premier," says the "Manchester Guardian" today.

"They will notice," continues the paper, "that for the third time running in official declarations of policy, the Japanese Government has omitted to repeat its respect for the Nine Power treaty and the Open Door policy."

"Again one must ask whether a demand for special facilities for a development of natural resources is not itself inconsistent with the policy of the Open Door.

"Moreover, the language of Premier Konoye's statement is too general to inspire convictions."—Reuter.

Where Pan-American Conference Met at Lima

A front view of the magnificent Congress Building in the Plaza de la Inquisicion in Lima where the Pan-American Congress has been meeting. The Lima Declaration regarding a common attitude in regard to attack by other powers is hailed by the "New York Times" as "plain notice that the American nations recognize their identity of interest."

Britain Silently Speeds Her Vast Naval Rearmament

New Germany's Air Power Countered by Tremendous Increase in Strength of Royal Fleet

London, Dec. 26.

GREAT Britain today is hastening forward the most formidable naval building programme since the great warship race with Imperial Germany just before the World War. At present more than 135 ships, aggregating 612,000 tons displacement, either are under construction or are projected. At a rough estimate their total cost probably will exceed £4,000,000,000 which represents an expenditure of about £85 for every man, woman and child in Great Britain. It may well be even higher ultimately, owing to the soaring price of armaments.

Britain's gigantic rearmament is proceeding quietly, with little of the limelight playing on its efforts to match Germany in the air. That probably is because the great European crisis in September brought home to Britons at large for the first time the full realization of the danger of lightening attack from the air. Even so, today as in the past and for decades to come, Great Britain will rely upon the navy to shoulder the major burden of the Empire's defences.

Following are the warships being constructed under the 1936-37-38 programmes: five battleships of 35,000 tons displacement; six aircraft carriers of 23,000 tons; four 10,000-ton cruisers; five 8,000-ton cruisers; ten 5,450-ton cruisers; nineteen submarines; thirty-five destroyers (of which eighteen will be completed shortly); five escort vessels; four minesweepers; three patrol vessels; two depot ships; ten miscellaneous craft (tugs, tenders, gunboats, etc.); eighteen motor torpedoboats or "mosquito craft" of 25 tons each.

In addition two 40,000-ton battleships, four 8,000-ton cruisers and a number of smaller vessels have been authorized. Their construction will begin soon.

The first two of the new battleships, the King George V and the Prince of Wales, probably will be launched early next spring. They are expected to go into service by 1940. Their three sister ships, the Anson, Beatty and Jellicoe, are scheduled for completion the following year. All are of 35,000 tons with a speed expected to touch 30 knots and each will mount 14-inch guns. With their huge armaments it is said they will be the most strongly protected warships ever built.

Two 40,000-ton Battleships

The two 40,000-ton battleships, Lion and Temeraire, will be laid down shortly under the 1938 building programme. They are due to be completed during 1942. They will mount 16-inch guns and will be the largest vessels in the British Navy, except for the 42,000-ton battle cruiser Hood. It is estimated they will cost at least £250,000,000 each.

Britain's six new aircraft carriers, each of 23,000-tons displacement, also are being rushed to completion. The first of them the Ark Royal laid down under the 1935 programme, already is finished and will be put into commission soon. They Illustrious, Victorious and Formidable are scheduled for service next year, and the Formidable are scheduled for service next year, and the Indomitable and Implacable will be completed in 1940 and 1941 respectively. This means that three years hence the British fleet will have a total of twelve aircraft carriers and two seaplane carriers.

The new cruiser programme already is well under way to completion. It provides for ten 10,000-ton vessels of the Southampton class, mounting 6-inch guns. Six of these already are in service. The Liverpool is completed and will join the fleet in the near future and three others, the Belfast, Gloucester and Edinburgh, are scheduled for commission early next year. Five of the 8,000-ton Fiji class are nearing completion and are expected to be ready in 1940. Four others have been authorized but not yet laid down. Finally, ten small cruisers of the Dido class with a displacement of 5,450 tons, are being built now. At least seven of them should be ready in eighteen months' time.

Vast Destroyer Programme

Within two or three months eighteen new destroyers are scheduled to leave the shipyards. They will be the first installment in a programme of 35 of this type craft due to be carried out before 1940. This programme was held up for a time owing to the tremendous strain suddenly thrown on the British armaments industry by the simultaneous speed up in rearmament of all three fighting services. To equip the destroyers alone it was necessary to deliver nearly 300 new model 4.7-inch guns, including reservers. These guns have a high angle mounting never previously used in the British navy.

Additional destroyers probably will be laid down under the 1939 programme, since it is on these small, high speed craft that Great Britain would depend largely in war time for convoying vital food and raw materials along the Empire trade lifeline.—United Press.

U.S. Rearmament To Reach Peak

President Roosevelt Expected to Point to Threat of Dictators

Washington, Dec. 26.

President Roosevelt will mention the extraordinary strength of the Reich's air force and the threat offered to the Western Hemisphere by the dictatorships when he makes his address to Congress on January 4, it was stated in authoritative quarters today.

He will invoke both these arguments to emphasize his support for recommendations calling for the reinforcement of the United States' national defence system by an effort as yet without precedent in peace time. The projected programme calls for an air force of 10,000 craft. Taking account of the 3,000 aeroplanes to be constructed in accordance with a decision already taken by Congress, the new U.S. Air Force would reach the figure of 13,000.

More Aviation Personnel

The proposed aviation programme is said to provide for the ordering of several thousand planes in 1939 and 1940 and for the training of 100,000 pilots and 125,000 mechanics.

The programme for the Army also aims at general strengthening of the U. S. national defence system. It foresees the reinforcement of the artillery and anti-aircraft divisions and for increased supplies of ammunition. It provides for an increase in the size of the Army.

Projected plans for the Navy will also call for the construction of two 45,000-ton battleships and probably about twenty other warships of lesser displacement.

Other measures include the putting aside of $30,000,000 for the training of skilled workers and of another $25,000,000 for the constitution of stocks of minerals which the U. S. does not produce in sufficient quantities.

The authorities added today that the credits of $100,000,000 for the Army and $150,000,000 for the Navy will form but a part of the sums necessary for the realization of all the plans projected by the State.—Havas.

German Competition on China Question

Berlin, Dec. 27.

The China section of the German Academy is sponsoring a competition on the subject "Nature and Means of Germano-Chinese Relations." The successful entrant will be given expenses for a stay of one year in China.—Havas.

Nazi Leaders Will Delay Rapprochement With Britain Till After "Adventures"

Ukraine "Independence" Move to Be Fostered After Memel, Danzig Annexation; Italian Move Ignored

London, Dec. 26.

The Italian Government recently offered their good services to Berlin in the capacity of "mediators" between Germany and Great Britain, but their offer has gone unanswered, it was stated in well-informed quarters here today.

They declared that Signor Benito Mussolini's move apparently sought to isolate France but was doomed to failure "in view of Anglo-French solidarity."

They also said that Germany was "not anxious to ease tension with London because Anglo-German rapprochement might hinder the Reich's expansion eastward," and might also facilitate a quick settlement of the colonial problem. It is recalled that reports made by Mr. Oswald Pirow, South African Defence Minister who recently visited Berlin, presented German leaders as holding this problem to be devoid of any urgency.

Politicians here asserted that the next German move on the international stage is likely to be the annexation of Memel and Danzig during the first quarter of the new year, while the Ukrainian question will be dealt with later.

Britain is unlikely to take any action to prevent Germany's acquisition of Memel and Danzig other than by making platonic protests, they added. Poland will remain altogether passive, they concluded.—Havas.

Buenos Aires Welcomes Italian Warships

Buenos Aires, Dec. 27.

Fifteen thousand Italians and Argentine friends greeted the Italian cruisers Duca d'Aosta and Eugenio Saitaia and the transport Eranz when they arrived here today from Montevideo on a round-the-world goodwill cruise.

The demonstration was the largest seen in the port in many years. Observers believed the Italian goodwill cruise had been timed to coincide with the eighth Pan-American Conference which met in Lima, Peru, this month. —United Press.

France Rejects All Italian Claims

Firm Note Presented In Rome to Counter Fascist Allegations

Rome, Dec. 26.

France replied today to Italy's Note of December 17 denouncing the Laval-Mussolini accords signed early in 1935. The reply was handed to Count Galeazzo Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister, by M. André François-Poncet, French Ambassador here.

The French Note refutes all arguments put forward by Italy as reasons for denunciation of the 1935 agreement, it was learned from the most reliable sources. Paris denies responsibility if the instruments of ratification have not been exchanged, pointing out that the French Parliament ratified the accords.

Furthermore, Paris asserts that the accords have been partly enforced as 2,500 securities of the Djibouti-Addis Ababa Railway have been transferred to, and accepted by Italy.

Another argument put forward here was that Franco never opened the negotiations provided for in the 1935 accords as due to lead to the replacement of the 1896 Convention, which settled the status of Italian settlers in Tunisia. To this, Paris replied that delays in the settlement of the Tunisian problem "have not all been caused by France alone."

Finally, Italy alleged that France violated the spirit of the 1935 pact when she put into effect sanctions against Rome during the Ethiopian campaign. Paris answers that its attitude during the Italo-Ethiopian conflict was never inconsistent with either the spirit or the letter of the Laval Mussolini accords.

France entered collective action decided upon by the League of Nations for the defence of a League member, it asserts. France nevertheless refrained from any deliberate hostility towards Italy. On the contrary, Paris points out, it favoured and tried to harmonize duty towards the League and friendship for Italy.

The French Note submitted here today recalls that the Italian Government themselves recognized France's moderating influence at the time of the Ethiopian conflict.—Havas.

Nazi "Black Guards" Attack "Tom Cats"

Jesuits and Jews Must Be Liquidated "Totally"

Berlin, Dec. 27.

Announcing the New Year by representing a Nazi militiamen pulling the chin-strap of his helmet over the caption "Be Prepared," the "Schwarzes Korps," official organ of the Nazi Blackshirts, waxed eloquent today against both the Jews and the Jesuits, termed "clerical tom-cats."

The paper first stated that the achievements of the year 1938 were not only an accomplishment but also basis for new advance.

"Every German has two souls, one eminently personal and the other belonging to the Fuehrer. With such a people, one may unhinge the world. Today, we know how to keep quiet better than any other people."

The journal then announced the "total" liquidation of the Jewish question and commented on "the other poisonous mushrooms," noting a similarity "between the Jewish tactics and the caution of the clerical tom-cats."—Havas.

"Eventual Colonies"

Berlin, Dec. 27.

A request that all German doctors willing to serve in colonies "in the event that some colonies are returned to Germany" send in their names to the Foreign Department of the Reich Medical Chamber was made today by Dr. Wagner, leader of the German medical service, in the medical organ "Deutsches Aerzteblatt."—Havas.

Hankow In Japanese Control

Re-opening of Yangtze Main Problem; Japanese Plan Thought Elimination of Foreigners

By a Correspondent

SIX weeks have elapsed since the occupation of Hankow and the re-opening of the river remains as distant a problem as ever. Local Japanese have been quoted as saying that the river would be closed for the duration of the "war" and that is probably the real intention. Military necessity and dangers of navigation are pleaded as the cause but, in all honesty, that must needs fail to carry conviction, for it is known that after one month of occupation 3,200 Japanese craft of all sorts and sizes were observed to have entered the port. Of these 305 were ocean-going ships estimated to average slightly under 4,000 tons, and drawing up to 25 feet. Obviously, too, the shipping companies who specialize in this trade are far better equipped with shallow-draft craft, suitable for the low-water season, than the Japanese, who have actually lost many of the craft built specifically for the river trade.

Not all the stores that can be observed coming ashore in a ceaseless stream are of a military, or even of semi-military, character, and as time passes, their non-military character becomes increasingly evident. It is true that as yet Japanese goods are not in common display in shops, but it is unlikely that that will be long deferred.

Probably there is not a foreigner in Hankow who seriously doubts that the closure of the river is intended solely to stifle the trade of the foreign merchant. They are convinced that it will be fully opened to Japanese trade as soon as Japanese merchants are in a position to resume trade and their financial and currency arrangements have been completed. To the foreign merchants it will be re-opened at such time and on such terms as the Japanese choose to dictate. The time has not yet come and the terms cannot yet be put into execution.

The closure of the river is the embodiment and the focal point of the foreigner's grievances. Clearly, however, those grievances are based at least as much on the spirit which prompts the closure as on the closure itself. It epitomizes in the most marked and complete form that general restraint on foreign trade which characterizes Japan's present policy. It is essentially in this sense that the problem is regarded, for manifestly the mere re-opening of the river would serve no practical purpose, if that re-opening were accompanied by all manner of inhibitions and interferences such as would nullify the value of the re-opening itself.

Mail Difficulties

So long as the river remains closed, the foreign community are dependent on the courtesy of the Japanese, direct or indirect, for the transportation of their mails. Such courtesy, when shown, has been sparse and discriminatory and at least one Consulate has found, and then only on protest and investigation, that mails which it had collected and passed on to the Japanese Consulate, strictly in accordance with the terms of an agreement, had never got beyond the office of the latter, and were eventually returned to the consigning consulate, after some delay of no less than three weeks. Shocking and inexcusable inefficiency is the most moderate and charitable construction that can be placed on such treatment of an agreement. The foreign community will not readily accept the view that the Japanese are not under a moral, and possibly indeed a legal, obligation to supply an adequate substitute service. For the most part they are virtually isolated from the outer world. There is extreme dissatisfaction with this state of affairs and loud and very general demand that it must cease.

The port is closed, the Customs are not functioning, indeed one cannot but accept the Japanese view that the latter is a corollary of the former. But the eviction of officials from the Custom House and its occupation by the military seem to indicate a long-term policy rather than a temporary necessity.

Japanese men and women are arriving in the port in rapidly swelling numbers. Each "transport" may be observed discharging its quote. The Japanese assert that there is no trade, and that there will be none, indefinitely. Then why this steady influx of civilians? The Japanese assertion that they are all military adjuncts does not ring true.

Ex-British Area Singled Out

Each foreigner is obliged to carry an identification-card (issued by the Japanese Authorities) which he is frequently called upon, particularly after dark, by the numerous armed sentries to produce. For weeks the foreign community lived under inflexible curfew restrictions, such as could be of no conceivable justification in the foreign areas of Hankow. The gates which the residents had paid for and erected at strategic points to control a possible influx of Chinese mobs and soldiers, are manned by Japanese naval and army sentries to restrict the movement of the foreign community who were responsible for their erection. It is true that after manifold protests the restrictions have latterly been relaxed, but they still suffice to be irksome, and their need or justification is vigorously disputed.

As on a previous occasion, the S.A.D. 3 (ex-British Concession) appears to have been singled out for particularly stern treatment. More than all the other areas it was subjected to the full rigours of the curfew. A model administration, a paramount British interest, one of the two rallying points of the foreign community in the recent crisis, but of no conceivable military value, it has been seriously disrupted and its future gravely prejudiced by usurpation of its policing rights in the violation of the Chen/O'Mally Agreement and the enforced disbandment of its Police Force. The peculiar drive against this area is very reminiscent of the drive against the then British Concession in 1926/27. The actors have changed and the scene shifted, but one may suspect a striking similarity of purpose.

The foreign areas are controlled by armed sentries, naval in S.A.D.'s 1 and 2, and Army elsewhere, with the Municipal Police everywhere in the background. Particularly the S.A.D. 3 is supposed to be taken care of by the Military Police, but in practice they are there merely to execute military requirements. They are not interested in the most elementary functions of a Police Force. Municipal administration as such has broken down throughout Hankow and the ordinary municipal services are still largely lacking. The water supply has only just been restored though it is still cut off from the French Con-

(Continued on page 6)

U.S. Prepares for Naval Gesture

Caribbean Manœuvres To Warn Totalitarian Powers; Opinion Tested

Washington, Dec. 27.

United States Navy authorities today were working out details for the Fleet's annual manœuvres which will mass America's sea might in the Caribbean within 60 days.

Although Administration officials insisted the selection of this area for a demonstration of the nation's strong "first line of defence" was without political significance, some experts predicted the manœuvres would be considered by many as a warning to the totalitarian Powers. These same quarters pointed out the manœuvres would be conducted at the same time that Congress will be debating increases in the national defence budget.

The next session of Congress may decide whether the United States is to have an Atlantic Fleet, supplementing the Pacific Fleet in the maintenance of a two-ocean naval standard.

Naval observers today were increasingly of the opinion that presage the concentration of a new fleet capable of meeting any threat on the Atlantic side without necessity for an immediate draft upon the naval strength in the Pacific. A period of public "education" and congressional discussion is expected prior to any definitive announcement of such intention.

Pacific Policy Out-Dated

The time-honoured policy of the United States has been to concentrate its fleet in the Pacific, relying upon the Panama Canal for quick transit in emergency between the two oceans. Only with the growth of totalitarian Powers in Europe theoretically competent to challenge the Monroe Doctrine has the desirability of two fleets been projected to public attention.

Many experts believe the establishment of the Atlantic Squadron, which now consists of nearly forty warships, was designed primarily to sound out public opinion for a full fleet on the Atlantic side. When the reaction of the Atlantic Squadron was first announced, there was some criticism in certain quarters because of the belief that the move meant splitting the Pacific Fleet in violation of the fundamental principles of keeping the main force together.

This view has practically disappeared, however, and naval officials assert the press and public has strongly supported the creation of the new unit. The transition from a Squadron to a full fleet is a big step, but many observers feel it will not be as difficult as it might have been in view of the public's acceptance of the present unit in the Atlantic.

Enormous Cost Involved

Practically every government pronouncement of foreign policy recently has been emphasizing the necessity for sea, land and air forces formidable enough to protect this nation and the Western Hemisphere against aggression.

The building of a separate fleet in the Atlantic would be a long and expensive process. Naval officials estimate it would take approximately $3,000,000,000 and ten years to build a sea force equal to the one in the Pacific. Many officials feel the public is in the frame of mind to back such an undertaking.

Before advent of the long-range military bombing plane, it was felt that the country would be secure with a "one ocean navy" because of the relative ease with which the fleet could steam off from one coast to another by way of the Panama Canal. Today, much of this assurance has been removed. Several well placed aerial bombs might disrupt communications for weeks and even months through destruction of the Canal locks.—United Press.

Hungarian Christian Commits Suicide

Anti-Semitic Laws Drive Woman Doctor to Death

Budapest, Dec. 26.

Dr. Irma Szabo, Christian, poisoned herself today after being driven to desperation by the new anti-Semitic law promulgated by the Hungarian Government.

The 45-year-old woman reached the decision to take her life because she had not three Christian grandparents and knew that although Christian by religion, she would be considered Jewish by blood. In a letter addressed to her husband, she wrote, "If I cannot remain in Hungary, I prefer to leave this world." —Havas.

Czechoslovakia May Leave League

Paris, Dec. 27.

"Le Matin" declares today to have received information that Czechoslovakia intended to announce her resignation from the League of Nations in the near future. The paper adds that the Slovaks in Czechoslovakia were particularly interested in this step being taken.—Trans-Ocean.

Spanish Nationalists Drive Through Catalan Defence

Republicans Claim Tremp Gained by Italians at Great Sacrifices; Extraordinary Push Made

Burgos, Dec. 25.

NATIONALIST forces reached the Ebro River south of Almatret today, closing the pocket round the Republican forces, the Nationalist headquarters announced. Advancing six miles in the Tremp sector, Nationalist forces cleaned up villages south of Lerida and Nationalist columns started advancing toward the north, east and south. Nationalist cavalry mopped up the Republican contingents south of Almatret on the Ebro River front, the Nationalists said.

The Nationalists now claimed to be flanking the Republicans' rear fortifications, consequently avoiding frontal attacks and so upsetting the enemy's defence.

The Nationalists reported that they had captured the majority of the Republican bases in the lower Segre River area and their prizes included munition dumps, artillery batteries and telephone material. The Nationalist High Command expressed satisfaction because of the "uncommon endurance" shown by the hardy Navarese and Galician mountaineers who bore the brunt of the offensive in the Tremp sector.

Crossing trackless mountain plateaux according to the Nationalist plan, which is developing "highly satisfactorily, "the troops often were without communication for many hours."

An eyewitness said he "saw soldiers with their boots ripped by stones and their uniforms in rags, but they continued their advance wrapped in mountain capes. They appeared like little snowmen and when they met with resistance blood drenched the snow and they continued their advance." He also told of seeing a column fighting near a precipice and "hurling the enemy down. Their cries echoed in the clear mountain air."—United Press.

Italian Planes Active

Hendaye, Dec. 27.

More than 50 persons were killed and scores injured when Italian-made Spanish Nationalist planes battered Republican strongholds today as Nationalist forces claimed fresh advances on the Catalonian front.

General Francisco Franco's plans rained bombs on Republican cities and towns along a broad front from the Segre sector to the Mediterranean coast, apparently attempting to shake civilian morale behind the Republican lines as Nationalist troops attempted to smash stubborn Republican defence lines.

The attack on Madrid was carried out by nine Italian Savoias and numerous Fiats which dropped 70 bombs on the city. Approximately 40 houses were destroyed.

Nationalist communiques said Moroccan cavalry and Italian Black Shirt Legionaires stormed across the Grosa mountains in western Catalonia and encircled Republican positions where Republican troops were claimed to have been trapped.

Republicans Admit Losses

The Republican War Office at Barcelona today admitted the loss of Almatret, 25 miles south of Lerida, to "Italian attack." Gen. Franco's headquarters said the Nationalists had advanced on the Ebro River front to Ribbaroja, important gateway to the railway serving Republican strongholds in the heart of Catalonia. Republican forces were admitted to be in possession of the city, but a Nationalist attack was launched last night, according to Nationalist reports.

The fighting front on the southern sector of Gen. Franco's Christmas offensive ran roughly 100 miles.—United Press.

More Points Captured

Saragossa, Dec. 26.

The Nationalist forces have consolidated their positions in the lower Segre River region, capturing all the highest strongholds in the area where there are only a few farmhouses, the Nationalist headquarters here announced today.

The capture of Cogula and Asspa and with the troops at present astride the river place the Nationalists in admirable positions because they face the enemy toward the north while the Republican trench system faces west toward former Nationalist lines, the Nationalists said.

Today's operations were not as specacular as on the previous days, nevertheless on both the north and south fronts the Nationalists' manœuvring for opening the country would likely prove most advantageous. Since the bulk of the Nationalist forces has not entered into the action on the Catalonian front, there will be plenty of manpower available when the fronts become extended, the Nationalists asserted.—United Press.

Borjas, Blancas Taken

Paris, Dec. 26.

The Nationalists have captured Borjas and Blancas and are continuing their advance, "Le Journal" said today.—United Press.

Nationalists Drive Through

Burgos, Dec. 27.

General Franco's bid for Barcelona has met with success in its initial stages, observers here and at the front believe. The immediate objectives are Grandella, Albages and Costelldana and the Republican rear, before Lerida, and also communications with Tarragona, are threatened. Six Army corps, with a corps of legionaires, are said to be engaged in the operations, apparently supported by 500 aeroplanes.—Reuter.

Republican Claims

Barcelona, Dec. 27.

All the Naionalist attacks in the Tremp sector have been repulsed, according to a Republican communique last night. The dispatch admits, however, that a setback has been suffered in the Segre zone with the loss of Almatred, "which was captured by Italian divisions at the price of heavy losses."

The Nationalist offensive has achieved very little and has already exhausted itself, says a Spanish Press Agency dispatch from the front. It admits the Nationalists advanced a little beyond Lerida, but claims that, in the triangle formed by Lerida, Balaguer and Camarasa, they have made no progress and have suffered heavy losses.—Reuter.

Air Raids Take Big Toll

London, Dec. 27.

At least 35 persons were killed, and a further 130 persons injured, in Nationalist air raids on Republican towns and villages during the past two days, according to a Spanish Press Agency message. The message states that 800 were injured, including patients, when a lone plane bombed a convalescent hospital at Torres Ambarra, and set it on fire.—Reuter.

Italian Aid Boasted

Rome, Dec. 27.

The Italian troops fighting at present for Nationalist Spain on the Catalonian front amount to an army corps formed by four divisions, a war correspondent of "Il Telegrafo" reported to that paper today. "Of these four divisions the Littorio has possibilities of rapid advances and has been named the shock division" the paper added. "It is composed mostly of the former Black Shirts who fought at Malaga, Bilbao, Santander, and in Aragon."—Havas.

Japanese Diet Replies To Rescript

Messages of Sympathy to Families of War Dead

Tokyo, Dec. 27.

After approving drafts of replies to the Imperial Rescript and messages of appreciation to the forces in China, the Diet adjourned this afternoon until January 21.

Messages of sympathy to be sent to the families of war dead were prepared by both houses. War Minister, Lt.-Gen. Seishiro Itagaki, representing the Army, and the Navy Minister, Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, acting on behalf of the Navy, expressed thanks to the Diet members for the messages.

Expressing gratitude for the Imperial Rescript, the reply of the House of Representatives stated that the members would do their best to fulfill the expectations of the Emperor and carry out the tasks entrusted to them by the nation at this time "when all the country is co-operating to bring about stability in East Asia, the Imperial forces are enhancing their prestige by brave deeds, and the people are displaying their loyalty."—Domei.

Trade Marks Bureau Kept Busy

Means Sought to Minimize Delays in Transport

Chungking, Dec. 27.

The Bureau of Trade Marks today announces that, during its removal to Chungking from Nanking a year ago, 1,185 trade marks have been registered, of which 349 belong to foreign merchants.

During this period, the announcement continues, 930 applications for registration and 285 applications for renewals of registration have been approved by the Bureau. Of these numbers, one third belong to foreign merchants.

At the same time, says the announcement, 74 applications for registration have been rejected, while 66 decisions were rendered on opposition and cancellation proceedings.

The Bureau of Trade Marks further announces that steps will be taken to facilitate the sending of documents to and from the Bureau so that, in the future, the delay caused by communication difficulties will be minimized.—Reuter.

Manchoukuo Fliers Make First Hops

Mukden, Dec. 26.

Seventeen fledgling aviators of the first graduating class of Manchoukuo's first aviation school, the Manchuria Airmen's Institute, were eagerly roaming the skies today getting practical experience after months of ground training.

The young fliers were given their "sheepskins" in a graduation ceremony at the Aviation Hall here. Nine of the neophytes already have enlisted in military air units and have the rank of officers.—Domei.

200 Czechs Expelled From Poland

Warsaw, Dec. 26.

Following close upon the expulsion of 100 Czechs on Saturday, 200 more were expelled from Polish frontier regions today, it was learned this evening. The Polish authorities took this measure in answer to the step taken by Prague, whose authorities expelled a number of Poles from Czechoslovakia.—Havas.

New Chilean Government

In accordance with the Constitution and the respective laws, Sr. Pedro Aguirre Cerda, elected on October 25 last to the Presidency of the Republic, assumed as from today, his new functions Sr. Aguirre formed his new Government as follows:

Interior:—Pedro Alfonso.
Foreign Affairs and Commerce:—Abraham Ortega.
Finance:—Roberto Wachholtz.
Public Education:—Rudecindo Ortaga.
Justice:—Raul Puga.
National Defence:—Alberto Cavero.
Industry:—Arturo Bianchi.
Agriculture:—Arturo Olavarria.
Health:—Miguel Etchebarne.
Lands and Colonization:—Carlos Alberto Martinez.
Labour:—Antonio Poupin.

Shanghai's First Taste Of Wintry Weather

Frost on Boxing Day Brings Frozen Pipes

Although a white Christmas was not Shanghai's good fortune during the week-end, it was not the fault of the clerk of the weather for he sent some icy conditions which chilled to the marrow even the most exuberant of Yuletide revellers. On Boxing Day, for instance, reports of frozen water pipes, which should have made their appearance long before Christmas, were circulated in the city and although there were only a few isolated cases, nevertheless it marked Shanghai's first real frost.

Shortly before Christmas the weather in the city was mild, so mild in fact that it was not winter but more in keeping with those golden autumn days about which the poets and novelists are so fond of writing. On December 21 the minimum temperature reading for instance at the Cathedral was 41.5 and the maximum 49—nothing like Christmas about that. On the next day there was a drop to a minimum of 35.5 but the maximum was even higher than the previous day—51.5.

On December 23, with two days left before Christmas, the minimum temperature rose to 36 with a maximum of 50 and then came the drop, bringing with it cold blasts and radiant noses, which shone in keeping with the real festive spirit. The temperature went down to 29.5 and even the maximum did not rise above 41—at Siccawei it was lower. Thus on Christmas Eve there was a definite promise of something like the Christmas weather which was being experienced in Europe. There was even a promise of snow, or the amateur prophets would have it that there was, and indeed it might have been so had the clouds been inclined that way or the weather clerk in a better mood.

On Christmas Day the weather was again fickle and the minimum rose to 30 with a maximum of 38.5 and bang went the kiddies' prayers for some snow. On Boxing Day, however, came the coldest spell of the year with a minimum of 27.5 and this was the cause of damage to many water pipes in buildings alongside the river, specially in the downriver areas. The maximum was not so low though as on the previous days, a warm sun sending the theremometers up to 41—at Siccawei it was 31.8 at 9 p.m. Yesterday's temperature at Siccawei at the same hour was 33.8 which betokened a change to warmer conditions although at 4 p.m. the thermometer stood at 28.2.

Shipboard Romance And Marriage

Romantic Story Behind Shanghai Wedding

Equalling in romantic glamour the tales of boy and girl elopements to Gretna Green, or Hollywood portrayals of shipboard friendships which, under the influence of a tropical moon, ripen into love and a happy marriage, was the story behind the wedding of Dr. Allston Gourdin and Miss Rose Bogdanoff in Shanghai last night.

Both Dr. Gourdin, who is an American doctor practising in Hongkong, and his bride, also an American, joined the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Japan as she left Canada on her voyage to the Far East. Both were bound for Hongkong and, as in all romantic novels, both met on board.

Although it is not known if there was a tropical moon with the necessary balmy breezes without which Hollywood romances could never be produced, both of the young people fell in love and made certain quick decisions, which became apparent as the ship docked in Shanghai yesterday.

Hastily engaging the services of two friends, the young couple made enquiries in the town and the early evening found them knocking at the Rev. John P. Minter's door, with the two friends still in attendance. Mr. Minter, who is pastor of the Community Church, to his surprise was met with a request to marry the couple and after recovering from his astonishment found that certain difficulties prevented this, but inspired by their tale of romance arranged for the Rev. W. Robert Taylor of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society to perform the ceremony.

Dr. Gourdin and Miss Bogdanoff, with the two friends, did not waste any time and half an hour or so later found them man and wife, the licence having been issued by Mr. Taylor who married the happy couple at his home at 770 Bubbling Well Road.

Dr. and Mrs. Gourdin, who leave for Hongkong today, will make their home in the Colony and all best wishes for their future happiness will go with them as they leave the Empress of Japan, for such a romance as theirs deserves a happy ending.

Tokyo Taxi Dancers Coming Here

Strict Regulations in Japan Harm Trade

Tokyo, Dec. 27.

Located beyond the pale of dance-abhorring Japanese police, Shanghai and Dairen are attracting increasing numbers of Tokyo taxi dancers whose ranks are being rapidly thinned by repressive measures, a survey revealed today.

With the nation still in the grip of the China conflict, when officials feel that this is no time for frivolity, the dancers foresee little likelihood of any relaxation for some time to come in the stern regulations that now govern the business.

The hegira of professional dancing partners towards Shanghai, in particular, is expected to grow early next year when all dance-halls in Japanese-controlled territory in Tientsin will be closed.

In Tokyo, the police board dealt the dance-hall business a staggering blow on July 1, when closing hours were moved back to 11 o'clock, women patrons were barred, men patrons were obliged to register, dim lights were taboo, no new dance halls were permitted and no increase was allowed in dancers or musicians.—Domei.

Hankow in Japanese Control

(Continued from page 5)

cession. The supply of electricity is only partial, the S.A.D. 1 and Jardine Estate being entirely without it, except in the case of those firms who are their own producers. Scavenging and drain cleaning are taken care of only in the S.A.D. 3 and French Concession. Elsewhere they appear to be primarily the care of individual residents. A police force, as already stated, does not appear to function, except to control the movement of Chinese and foreign wayfarers.

Traffic Chaos

Traffic conditions beggar description. Only the Bund is open to through-traffic, and that is everlastingly congested by military transport of all descriptions. Military trucks, veritable juggernauts, tear up and down at break-neck speed, making their own right of way and their own rules of the road, each driver a law unto himself. Accidents are of frequent occurrence; a Japanese statement has it that two to three trucks are lost daily, often with loss of life. The battered appearance of numerous street standards bears silent but eloquent testimony to the character of this driving. Happily, such accidents are usually between members of the same fraternity, but the reason is solely that residents are learning to keep off the roads completely. Police on point-duty are totally absent, probably a blessing, because their signals would assuredly be ignored, and their presence would thus merely add to the confusion and danger.

At frequent intervals and for prolonged periods whole sections of roads are completely closed to permit of the unharried passage of some military, or possibly other, potentate. Where there is only one throughfare in the town, this is no mere inconvenience, for it involves a complete suspension of all vehicular and, frequently, pedestrian traffic. It may be in accordance with recognized Japanese practice, but local opinion is little disposed to accept so tolerant a view.

Japanese admission of foreign property rights is grudging and the cause of friction and numerous protests. At the back of it is the firm conviction that great Chinese wealth is secreted behind foreign facades, and it must be admitted that the widespread prostitution of foreign flags has given no small justification to such an attitude. No doubt the authorities follow the advice of their agents and spies, but there are times when they are ill-served, and worse, as for instance when they have turned the property of a highly respected firm into a brothel and consular intervention has become necessary. The seizure and forcible occupation of B. & S. wharves and their retention in face of numerous protests, apparently on the ground that necessity knows no law, promises to become a classic in cavalier treatment of third-party rights.

Elimination Policy

It cannot be gainsaid that the foreign community are gravely perturbed at the menace to their rights and their position, of which there are ever increasing manifestations. They feel that, as has indeed been stated by a Japanese official of not inconsiderable standing, the Japanese are concerned solely with their own interests—Chinese and foreign interests count with them for nothing. To their mind, in military parlance, strategy and tactics are being combined to encompass their elimination. Strategy is based on the indefinite closure of the river, a closure which it is thought will persist until certain economic and financial objectives are realized and it is clearly felt that restriction and diversion of trade and economic rights and interests are fundamental to those objectives. Tactics consist of making the foreigner's position irksome and even untenable, whilst the wider strategical scheme is being developed. It is a policy of pin-pricks, such as would matter little were they not so obviously calculated to make the foreigner lose face, a policy of making him realize that the Japanese is his master and therefore of degrading him in the eyes of the Chinese people.

The foreigner is in a difficult position. Individually, irrespective of nationality, he would like to liquidate his interests and get out. But that is rarely possible, and in any case it would be an admission of defeat and would be playing the Japanese game. He is therefore more likely to plead for sterner support from his own Government. He feels it to be intolerable that Japan, in chosing doubtless for good reasons, to fight this as an undeclared war, should be permitted to trample third-party rights and interests under-foot in a manner which makes their position very akin to that of belligerents in actual war. Why, they argue, should she be allowed to have it both ways, to eat her cake and have it?

Gen. Sugiyama Host to Foreign Officers

Peiping, Dec. 27.

Ten British, American and French Navy and Army officers and commanders of the Embassy garrisons were guests of Gen. Gen. Sugiyama, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Force in North China, at a tea party in his official residence here yesterday afternoon.

It was Gen. Sugiyama's first meeting with foreign military and naval officers stationed in Peiping since his recent appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the North China Forces to succeed Gen. Count Hisaichi Terauchi. Gen. Sugiyama preceded Lieut.-Gen. Seishiro Itagaki as War Minister.—Domei.

Kill Kidney Trouble Quick

Thousands of sufferers from Kidney trouble and Bladder weakness have stopped Getting Up Nights, Leg Pains, Circles Under Eyes, Swollen Ankles, Nervousness, Stiffness, Rheumatism, Dizziness, Lumbago, Burning, Itching, Smarting, Acidity and Loss of Vigour by a Doctor's new discovery called Cystex (Sistex). Gently soothes, tones, cleans, and heals raw, sore kidneys. In 15 minutes Cystex starts purifying your blood. Brings new health, youth and vitality in 48 hours. Guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. Get Cystex at all chemists.

No. 3

Spanish Nationalists Arrest Britons

"Diplomatic Bag" Affair Will be Investigated

St. Jean De Luz, Dec. 27.

The Nationalist Government announced today it will investigate the possibility of British Government officials being involved in the alleged Republican espionage plot which was uncovered at Irun recently when important documents were found in the diplomatic bag of Mr. Harold Goodman, British Vice-Consul.

Mr. Goodman was cleared by the authorities of any guilt because it was firmly believed that he had carried the documents, said to be plans of General Francisco Franco's present offensive, without the knowledge that they were placed in his official valise.

The Nationalist Government said fifty persons have been arrested, including two Britons, Mr. Ernset Golding of the British Consulate at San Sebastian and Mr. J. Rattenbury, attache to the Commercial Agent at Burgos. They were expected to be questioned in connection with the discovery of alleged Republican espionage plots.—United Press.

Japanese People Donate Funds for War

Voluntary Contributions Total Y.67,766,183

Tokyo, Dec. 27.

In cash and in goods, the people of Japan voluntarily contributed Y.67,766,183 towards the prosecution of the hostilities in China during 1938, statistics showed today. This amounts to virtually a yen for every man, woman and child living in Japan Proper.

Cash donations amounted to Y.47,237,517.76 whereof Y.30,484,489.71 were designated as national defence funds, Y.13,760,580.52 as contributions to the soldiers' and sailors' relief chest and Y.3,028,447.53, as gifts in addition to the fund for the encouragement of military technical studies.

Service men in China and Manchuria received 2,623,870 "good cheer" bags, containing sundry gifts. Tin foil collected in a nation-wide drive for the salvaging of waste amounted to 32,783,877½ kilograms, while 2,294,565 kilograms of scrap iron were also contributed. Other goods donated for the use of the Services were valued at Y.20,512,666.—Domei.

U.S. Woman Scientist Finds Invisible Glass

Optical Lenses Can Now Be Treated With New Liquid

New York, Dec. 26.

Dr. Katharine Blodgett, scientist of the American Electric Company's Research Laboratories, announced today that she had discovered a process whereby she could make glass almost totally invisible.

Her process provides for the immersion of the glass in a solution, the nature of which she did not reveal, which then spreads over the surface of the glass in a very fine layer. Sheets of glass thus treated then permitted 90 per cent. of light rays to pass through as compared to the 92 per cent. that can pass through the most pure glass manufactured to date.

Dr. Blodgett declared that she experienced great difficulty in discovering a solution which would not come off at the slightest touch. Scientific circles envisioned varied uses for this discoverey and stated that it was applicable to all optical instruments.—Havas.

Italians Living Abroad Return to Italy

Rome, Dec. 26.

The first contingent of Italians living abroad who are returning to take up residence in Italy, arrived from France today. This group numbered 100 people who have lived for many years in southern France. They returned in accordance with the projected law providing for the home-coming of all Italians at present residing abroad.—Havas.

Chinese Jumps in River, Saved from Drowning

At about 10.30 o'clock yesterday morning a Chinese attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the Whangpoo at the Peking Road Jetty. He was rescued by nearby boatsmen however and taken to the Lester Chinese Hospital in an emergency ambulance. Many curious onlookers witnessed the affair.

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Gen. Chiang Kai-shek Denies Peace Talk

(Continued from page 5)

battlefields around Shanghai, abandoned 83,000 corpses in Nanking and 123,000 dead in Hangchow and its vicinity. Strewn in the wake of the Chinese retreat from the Wuhan tri-cities were 195,000 bodies, while guerillas and stragglers in North China left 99,000 corpses.

Booty taken during the past twelve months included 200,000 rifles, 12,000 machine guns, 680 field, cavalry, and mountain guns, 1,200 trench mortars, 560 trucks and tanks, 2,200 railway passenger and freight cars, 13,600,000 of rifle bullets, and 810,000 rounds of assorted ammunition.

The length of the Japanese Central and North China front was estimated at 2,975 kilometres, about four times the length of the Western Front of the World War.

Starting from Hangchow, the announcement said, it runs to Yochow in south Hunan, Sinyang on the Peiping-Hankow Railway, to Kaifeng, thence to western Shansi and ends at Anpeh-hsien in Central Suiyuan.—Domei.

Man Found Stabbed in Heart in Concession

A Chinese man, dressed in the manner of a coolie, was found stabbed in the heart in a house 66 Route des Peres last night. French police, called to the scene, believe the murder followed a quarrel over the gambling table as it was learned there was fighting among a group of five or six men all of whom had made off before the police arrived. The dead man had not been identified up to a late hour last night.

OBITUARIES

Cardinal Deskrbensky

Rome, Dec. 27.

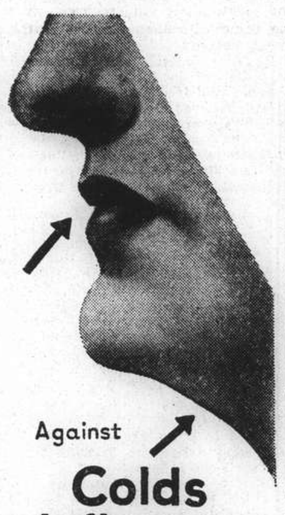
The death occurred here yesterday of the septuagenarian Cardinal Deskrbensky, the last Cardinal to be elevated to the purple by Pope Leo XIII, in 1901. Cardinal Deskrbensky was formerly Archbishop of Prague and, later, Archbishop of Olmutz.—Reuter.

M. Emile Vandervelde

Brussels, Dec. 27.

M. Emile Vandervelde former President of the Second (Socialist) International, Belgian Minister of State since 1914, died at 3 o'clock this morning.

M. Vandervelde who, at different times, held six portfolios in various Cabinets, was Minister of Civil and Military Supplies during the World War. While holding the post of Foreign Minister, he signed the Locarno Treaty on behalf of his country in 1925. His last Government post was that of Minister of Public Health to which he was appointed in 1936.—Havas.



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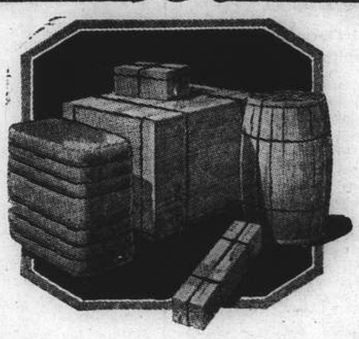

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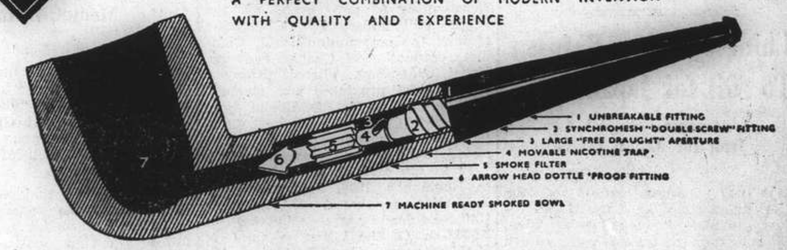


ON SALE AT
ALL LEADING TOBACCONISTS AND STORES

FROM DAY TO DAY

MR. V. St. J. Killery arrived yesterday by the ss. Empress of Japan.

THERE will be a meeting of the Rotary Club tomorrow at 12.15 p.m., at the Hotel Metropole, visiting Rotarians are welcomed.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Fullam arrived yesterday from Japan in the ss. Empress of Japan and will take up their residence at 107 Columbia Road.

M. MICHEL Breal, Far Eastern general manager of the Havas News Agency, left yesterday for Japan on an inspection trip. He will return to Shanghai around the 15th of next month.

The Ministries of Economics and Finance are devising measures to increase China's exports with a view to increasing China's foreign exchange reserves, says a Chungking message to the "Wen Wei Pao."

Dr. Yu Pin, noted Chinese Catholic leader, says a Chinese message to the "Hwa Mei Chen Pao," arrived in Kunming, capital of Yunnan, from Chungking on December 24. Dr. Yu Pin will remain in Kunming to attend to cultural matters for some time, and reports that he will shortly go abroad are incorrect, the report adds.

THE health report of the French Municipality shows that the total number of deaths from all causes amongst the foreign and Chinese population in the Concession were—Foreigners 6 and Chinese 679. Deaths from notifiable diseases were—Foreigners nil and Chinese Smallpox 19; Tuberculosis 10; Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers 9; Pneumonia 4; Beri-beri 4; Meales 3; Diphtheria 2 and Dysentery, Scarlatina 1 each.

Chinese workmen engaged in digging in connection with conservancy projects along the Hunan-Kweichow provincial borders recently found deposits of gold over an extensive area, says a Hongkong Chinese message to the "Morning Leader." The Ministry of Economics has detailed mining experts to the area, and it is now ascertained that gold ore is to be found on the surface area thinly covered by sand. The Ministry of Economics will shortly organize a gold-mining company to inspect the area, the report adds.

THE STAGE

"La Traviata"

Violetta Valery	Lydia Mikitchuk
Flora Bervoix	Tamara Sinkevitch
Annina	O. Sosier
George Germont	V. Andreeff
Alfred Germont	P. Markov
Gaston de Letorpiere	V. Muravieff
Baron Douphol	S. Ulianoff
Grenvil	Robert Rose
Marquis d'Obigny	S. Daletzky
Doctor	P. Selivanov

If Monday's opening of "La Traviata" by G. Verdi, at the Lyceum, is to be taken as an indication of what the Shanghai Grand Opera has in store for music lovers of this city, the present season promises to become the outstanding one in the short history of Shanghai's professional opera and it was gratifying to note that long before the curtain rose, the "House Full" signs had to be displayed at the entrance.

Miss Lydia Mikitchuk as Violetta Valery, took top honours in the production, her voice being no doubt one of the best heard in Shanghai in many years. It is clear, soft and beautiful and were it just a little stronger, would compare favorably with well-known opera stars in Europe. As a whole however, she sang with such warmth and clearness that this little shortcoming was almost completely forgotten. As often happens whenever an artist appears on a strange stage for the first time, Miss Mikitchuk was slightly nervous and her acting, particularly in Acts I and II clearly indicated this but was amply made up for by the death scene in the last act, which was very realistic indeed.

Surpassing anything that he had done previously, Mr. P. Markov as Alfred Germont had the best evening in his Shanghai career and the audience clearly displayed their appreciation to him. Mr. Markov has doubtlessly improved considerably since the close of the last season and should in future become the most popular male star of the Grand Opera. His acting too was very convincing, his facial expressions—perfectly controlled as they were—adding another realistic touch to his performance. The supporting cast as a whole was very good and the fact that the various dances, particularly in Act I, did not seem too good, should also make those who disliked them, bear in mind that the space available was hardly sufficient to enable even accomplished dancers to perform unhindered.

Dancing Interlude

Special mention must be made of the very excellent rendering of the Spanish Gypsy dance by the Misses Nina Antaris and Helene Bobinina in Act III. It is very rare indeed to see accomplished dancers on Shanghai's stages and their exhibition was something which more than merited the applause that was given when they were through.

Whilst, as already mentioned, Monday's production was by far one of the most outstanding ever seen in Shanghai, there are two or three things which—if done away with—should make today's repeat performance still better.

The prompter doubtlessly forgot that an attentive audience was sitting in the auditorium and spoiled many a sequence by his far too loud assistance to the stars, whilst the director of production should bear in mind that it is not always very pleasant to see the shadow of his hand against the scenery, when he is giving his artists manual indications as to where they should stand. With the exception of a set of ultra-modern furniture which badly fitted into the otherwise perfect Louis XIV setting, the scenery and costumes were in every way what one would expect, although the electric bed-lamp and the metal bed-stand in Act IV, somehow washed away the illusion that one may have had.

Maestro A. Sloutsky must also be complimented on the performance of his orchestra, although somehow one usually expects a perfect evening when he yields the baton.

It must again be repeated that if the Grand Opera Company keeps to the same excellent standard of production throughout the season, there is likely to be no reason for any lack of support on the part of Shanghai music lovers.—A.S.I.

Excellent School At Tsingtao

St. Giles British Boarding And Day School to Start Easter Term Shortly

The coming year is being looked forward to with confidence at St. Giles British School, Tsingtao, according to Mr. B. G. Inge, the Headmaster, who is on a visit to Shanghai in connection with staff and enrolment matters.

St. Giles is a Boarding and Day School primarily for British children, both boys and girls. The advantages of Tsingtao as a place for a school are many. The present site of St. Giles is one of the most attractive in Tsingtao, being just out of the town itself, and commanding superb views of the hills and the sea. The school is also well protected on the North by the hills.

Tsingtao itself is extremely healthy, and is well known to possess a most desirable and comparatively cool climate in the summer while the winters are dry and very sunny. As a result, the health of the children is excellent, and this is also due to a great extent to the very well lighted and airy classrooms and dormitories. The Matron, Mrs. E. M. Smith, is a fully qualified nurse and is trained in domestic economy. Tsingtao has all the advantages of a first-class modern town, while experience has proved that it is safe; a highly important consideration.

Tsingtao Quiet

There have been many rumours about Tsingtao but the school has suffered no interference whatever. It has been extremely peaceful and quiet, and the boarders who have now returned to Shanghai and Hongkong for the Christmas holidays give ample evidence of the excellent health conditions of the school, and of the very good food supplied a point in which St. Giles takes special pride.

St. Giles continues its principle of small classes and the proportion of one staff to ten pupils ensures both this and the giving of more individual attention to the needs of individual pupils than could otherwise be the case.

Important Change

One important change has been made. The school has changed over from the Cambridge Local Examinations to the London University Matriculation and School Certificate Examinations. This has been done because the latter examinations are held in June, and thus the long break in preparation caused by the summer holidays is avoided.

The syllabus is also considered by the Headmaster to be more suitable, especially as the Junior and Preliminary Examinations were abandoned at St. Giles two years ago as being unnecessary and tending to waste time. With one final leaving examination only any tendency towards cramming to which Mr. Inge is wholeheartedly opposed —is completely removed.

Fills Real Need

From every point of view, and especially from that of health, St. Giles fills a real need for parents who wish to send their children to a Boarding School in China. And in these days of the depreciated dollar when it is extremely difficult for so many parents to send their children home to England, the advantages of St. Giles are not being overlooked. Now that it is being realized how peaceful conditions are in Tsingtao more boarders are being enrolled for the coming term. Fees compare very favourably with those of many local schools and the boarders at St. Giles have in addition the advantage of an extremely healthy climate.

In this connection a summer school is held every year for two months for boarders and day pupils, which enables parents who cannot get to Tsingtao to send their children to spend delightful holidays under suitable supervision in one of the healthiest ports in the East. Games play a prominent part in the life of the school and many hockey matches are played against sides from H. M. ships, while each day starts with drill for the whole school. Riding is especially popular and is both cheap and good, the country round Tsingtao with its wooded hills being unexcelled.

WEDDING

Baldwin—Chisholm

The marriage of Mrs. Lawrence Chesley Chisholm and Mr. Elbert Baldwin was celebrated at the American Church, Paris, on December 3.

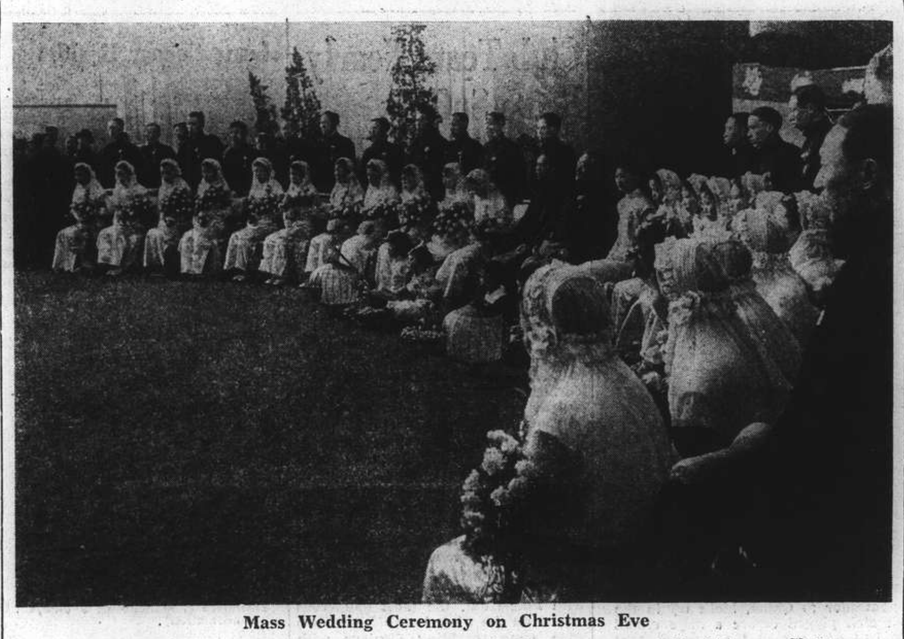
Mrs. Chisholm is the widow of the late Dr. Lawrence Chesley Chisholm of Boston and Salem, Mass., whose death in 1921 was the consequence of war service. Mrs. Chisholm herself saw two years of active war service as a Red Cross nurse in France and has since spent the greater part of her life in the Orient, particularly at Shanghai and Manila in connection with the medical missionary work of the Episcopal Church. She is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Conrad of Maryland and Virginia.

Mr. Elbert Baldwin, graduate of Williams College, is founder and manager of Research International, Paris, France, having previously been engaged in business and economic journalism following many years spent as American Trade Commissioner and Commercial Attache in Poland, Austria, Hungary, Jugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.

He likewise saw war service, first with the American Ambulance Corps in France prior to the entry of the United States into hostilities, and then with the American navy and the anti-U-boat campaigns in the Mediterranean and Adriatic seas. After the armistice he was a member of the American Relief Administration in Italy, Austria and Hungary.

He is the son of the late Dr. Elbert Francis Baldwin, foreign editor of the "Outlook", and of Mrs. Baldwin, daughter of the late U.S. Senator William Drew Washburn of Minnesota.

Columbia's "Blondie," co-featuring Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake in the principal roles of Blondie and Dagwood, her young husband, is being directed by Frank Strayer from a screen-play by Richard Flournoy. The author's scenario was based directl upon Chic Young's famous comic strip of feature for which Columbia bought the screen rights.



Mass Wedding Ceremony on Christmas Eve

Twenty-one Chinese couples were married at a mass wedding ceremony at the Lido on Christmas Eve. The newly-married couples are here posing for a group picture.

Smallpox Outbreak In November

French Concession Reports 39 Cases; Cholera Absent From All Areas

Indicating that the smallpox epidemic in Shanghai increased in intensity during November the Health Report of the French Municipal Council for the past month states that, although the outbreak was moderate considering the density of population, the epidemic tendency was evident, 39 cases being reported with 19 recorded deaths, including two foreigners. Among the Chinese the death rate was 46 per cent.

A slight increase in the death rate and morbidity was reported during the month, the report adds, but the increase was not due to communicable diseases the notification of which is compulsory. The latter were on the decline, cholera (9 cases and one death) having disappeared entirely, while there had been a decrease in the number of typhoid cases, which, however, was still serious. Diphtheria was increasing in intensity, while scarlet fever remained stationary and typhus was almost absent.

On the whole, many of the deaths recorded were attributed to the cold weather. While the autumn season was extraordinarily element, the chilliness of the night proved fatal in many cases amongst the paupers. The number of corpses removed from the streets amounts to 1200; affections of the respiratory tract, and particularly tuberculosis were the principal causes for the deaths, the report adds.

Insect Pests

Against smallpox, adequate protection was given by vaccination of the population, specially in schools and refugee camps, 33,239 persons being vaccinated during the month.

Inoculations against typho-paratyphoid fevers were maintained; 4526 inoculations were given.

In addition to the usual routine work of the disinfection service, the suppression of insects was undertaken in police stations (cells etc.) and in various barracks, particular attention being given to the destruction of bugs. 1347 corpses were cremated during the month, and the bodies of two patients who died of variola hæmorrhagica were also disposed of by cremation.

Concluding the report states: Samples of the town water have been examined and found satisfactory. Three cases of adulteration of milk by water were discovered and dealt with severely, and the supervising of markets has brought about the seizure of unsound food in quantities, specially fish. The public markets were well supplied in vegetables and meat during the month, however with no change in prices. Supplies in fresh fish, more abundant, remained below the normal, the prices have decreased by 20 per cent.

Hollywood Invitation to Their Majesties

Hollywood, Dec. 26.

The kings and queens of the silver screen have extended an official invitation to the British King and Queen to visit the film studios here when they pay their projected visit to the United States next summer, it was learned here today.—Havas.

PURE GRAIN "SHOF" Genuine Russian Vodka

COAL

FOR ARCOLA

Honan Anthracite Cobbles
Longest burning, arcola-size, great heat, 8% ash $46

Hanoi Anthracite Nuts
¾" size, maintain steady even fire, economical .. $36

FOR FIRE-GRATES, KITCHEN AND HOUSEHOLD USES

India Calcutta Soft Lump
Long flame, clean fire, World-famous coal, 9% ash $43

Hongay Anthracite Briquettes
Superior quality, great heat, different to ordinary ones $36

CATHAY COAL SERVICE
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12860

Chinese Kidnaps His Own Mother

Carried Off for Ransom on Sister's Wedding Day

While a mother was sentenced to two years and six months' imprisonment by the Third Branch Kiangsu High Court yesterday charged with attempted murder of her daughter, a son is reported now to have kidnapped his mother in Pootung in order to collect a ransom of $500.

The sentenced woman is Wang Hu-sze who, some weeks ago, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment by the Second Special District Court because she pushed her 13-year old daughter into the Whangpoo near the French Bund in an attempt to drown her. Disatisfied with the judgment of the lower court, she filed an appeal with the high court but as a result her prison term was reduced by four months only. In court, it was revealed that she was angry with her daughter because the latter had lost her job as a "ta chia" or "virgin amah" through negligence of duty.

The Pootung kidnapping was committed on Monday and the mother is still being kept a prisoner by her son Tang Sung-lin, nicknamed "Wild Dog" who is alleged to be in company with bad characters. He is alleged to have kidnapped his mother on the wedding day of his sister after burning the house occupied by the aged woman. He became angry with his mother because the latter refused to pay him some money on his sister's wedding day.

Tang is reported to be in full control of Chenkawan, a village in Pootung where the crime was committed, and his men are said to be responsible for the theft of wedding gifts sent by the two contracting families. There is no wedding and the mother is still a prisoner being unable to pay, according to a Pootung correspondent.

Hongkong-Macao Phone To Resume

Hongkong, Dec. 27.

Telephone service beween here and Macao, interrupted since the launching of Japanese military operations in South China on October 12, will be resumed on January 1, officials in charge announced her today.—Domei.

Noted Arab Killed By Rebels

Palestine Bank Chief Kidnapped; Jews Shot By Terrorist Gangs

Jerusalem, Dec. 27.

Yassin Jerallal, member of the Arab Defence Party, in opposition to the Mufti, and a cousin of the President of the Supreme Moslem Council, was shot dead yesterday morning at his home in Jericho, where he was a prominent resident.

A Jewish shopkeeper was shot and wounded while serving customers in the old city of Jerusalem yesterday.

A Jewish carpenter, Jacob Silber, was fatally shot by an unknown Arab gunman yesterday. Mr. Edward Keith-Roach, District Commissioner of Palestine, was the first to reach the scene of the outrage, his car arriving on the spot two minutes after the attack. The gunman had already disappeared, however, and Mr. Keith-Roach took the wounded man to hospital, where he died later.

Arabs were also believed to have kidnapped the British bank manager, Mr. Louis Lebouvier, yesterday afternoon, as an armoured car patrol of the Royal Air Force found his car abandoned on the road from Jerusalem to Jericho.—Reuter.

Commutation of Death Sentence

The death sentence passed sometime ago by the First Special District Court on Yu Hai-sen who was charged with murdering his aunt his creditor, was commuted yesterday into a life imprisonment term by the Second Kiangsu High Court with which Yu recently filed an appeal. Yu was arrested by the Louza Police in August of this year after he had lured his aunt to a hotel in Yu Ya Ching Road and strangled her to death. The body was discovered many hours later but eventually the police arrested Yu who, it was found out by the court, committed the murder because he was unable to pay several thousand dollars which he owed to his aunt. Until his arrest Yu was manager of a candy shop in 1433 Yu Yuen Road.

Tokyo Refutes New Trooping Reports

Replacements on Soviet Border Admitted by War Office; Tension Denied

Tokyo, Dec. 27.

Reports of a fresh concentration of Japanese troops on the Manchoukuo-Soviet border are described at the War Office as groundless, but it is admitted that replacements have been sent to Manchoukuo at regular intervals. The spokesman at the War Office declares that there are no reports of tension from the frontier.

Herring fisheries in Japan, especially in the north, have shown a steady decline in recent years. From over a million tons, valued at nearly Y.13,500,000 in the 1934 season, the catch dropped to 143,000 tons worth approximately Y.2,025,000 in 1937. The authorities are seriously concerned at the crisis in the industry and are considering granting subsidies over a ten-year period to finance hatcheries and other methods to improve the situation.—Reuter.

Fishery Talks to Continue

Moscow, Dec. 27.

At a ninth conference held at the Kremlin for an hour yesterday afternoon M. Maxim Litvinov, Commissar of Foreign Affairs, expressed to the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Shigenori Togo, his willingness to continue negotiations of the fishery problem between Japan and the Soviet Union, it was announced to the press today.

Mr. Togo notified M. Litvinov that it was the intention of the Japanese Government to continue the fishery negotiations even though it should be impossible to conclude a modus vivendi before the end of this year. —Domei.

Ida Lupino has been engaged by Columbia to play the leading feminine role opposite Warren William in the first of the new series of "Lone Wolf" pictures. Based on the famous character created by Louis Joseph Vance, it has been tentatively titled, "The Lone Wolf's Daughter."

Teething Without Tears.

Most infants are upset during the teething period; with some it is such a time of trial that sleep is greatly disturbed, the child is feverish, fretful and restless day and night.

An immediate means of helping baby at this time has been found by many parents in Baby's Own Tablets. The tablets have a mild laxative action, and by gently aiding the bowels, sweetening the stomach and easing the congested feverish condition they quickly soothe the nerves, allay the pains and induce calm, natural, restful sleep.

The prescription of an eminent medical child specialist, Baby's Own Tablets are a well proven specific for infantile indigestion, colic, wind, diarrhoea, colds, croup, and to expel worms. Guaranteed absolutely pure, safe and good for infants and children of all ages, chemists everywhere sell.

Russian Patient Leaps To Death

Depression Over Disease Thought Cause for Suicide

Vladimir Protodiakonoff, 34-year old Russian patient of the T. B. Ward at the General Hospital, committed suicide by jumping from a third floor window early yesterday morning. He was pronounced dead a few minutes later when Dr. H. C. Patrick examined him, following which the corpse was taken to the Kiaochow Road mortuary where an inquest will be held this morning.

At General Hospital

Protodiakonoff had been a patient of the Hungjao Road Sanatorium since April 1937 and was subsequently transferred to the General Hospital when hostilities broke out around Shanghai.

The discovery was made by an employee of the Hospital who had noticed a number of pedestrians collecting on the sidewalk on Tiendong Road outside the window from which the patient threw himself. He summoned assistance but nothing could be done to save the life of the Russian.

It is believed that he took his life owing to the depressing effect which his weary illness had on him and detectives from Hongkew police station are still investigating.

THROAT Soothing
Medicated with throat soothing ingredients of Vicks VapoRub.
VICKS COUGH DROP

NEAR-SIGHT CURED WITHOUT DRUGS
CLEAR SIGHT RESTORED
We specialize in eliminating and reducing myopia, having originated a recognized technique.
OPTOMETRISTS
250 NANKING ROAD
Largest, Most Modern, Best Equipped

OFFICIAL LIST OF WINNING NUMBERS DRAWN ON DECEMBER 25, 1938, at 2 p.m. on COUPONS ISSUED FOR THE $1, $2 and $3 SALE at THE BAKERITE COMPANY FEDERAL INC., U.S.A.

office at 1432 Sinza Road, Shanghai.

1st Prize No.	60399				
2nd Prizes Nos.	96019	19716	11149	55520	
3rd Prizes Nos.	67507	47023	58401	63623	20354
	43497	32404	23366	35364	14427
	57650	41525	68195	07395	55139
	16078	05144	44759	08823	29600
	64578	04819	45374	43058	60796
	09377	60079	67572	04266	01206
4th Prizes Nos.	58267	65680	04902	25285	34668
	22789	67959	28771	39939	31067
	61615	40603	54885	33920	53815
	36011	05798	42671	29361	09767
	21055	53259	66780	07314	06557
	35185	59441	37829	10443	32046
	45386	64388	64455	39650	67775
	62684	58564	11102	28757	63985
	45088	68146	04400	11766	44547
	48403	03229	08136	29827	63807

GRAND OPERA SHANGHAI
LYCEUM THEATRE at 9 p.m.
GEORGE LE BIGOT, *director, presents* LYDIA MIKITCHUK
starring for the first time in Shanghai in
"TRAVIATA"
Opera in 4 acts by Giuseppe Verdi
To-day, December 28 and Friday, December 30
Staged and Produced by V. CLARIN,
Conductor—Maestro A. SLOUTSKY,
Ballet-Master—F. SHEVLUGIN,
Chorus-Master—H. SELIVANOVA, *Scenery*—C. ENFIELD
BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S

THE SPORTS PAGE

England's Splendid Position

"Hat Trick" by Goddard Breaks Up South African Stand; Mitchell Carries Bat for Sparkling 73

Johannesburg, Dec. 27.

AN enterprising knock by Valentine, which realized 97 runs, and a "hat trick" by Goddard, the Gloucestershire slow bowler, were the outstanding features of the second day's play of the First Test match between England and South Africa. As a result of Valentine's splendid effort, the English innings, which on Saturday evening stood at 326 for six, ended at 422.

The South Africans made a promising start, and at one time the score-board registered 160 for two, but Goddard then came into the picture and took three successive wickets completely to change the complection of the game. At the close the South Africans were 166 for five.

Sunny weather and a warm wicket, which was still good after two days' play, and only showed the slightest signs of wear, were the conditions for the third day's play. The South Africans got off to a quick start in the continuation of their first innings, raising the score from 166 for five, where it stood at the close on the previous day, to 256 for the fall of only one more wicket by lunch-time.

Only Mitchell, one of the outstanding bats in South Africa, and Nourse, who made 73, were able to resist the English attack. Mitchell opened the innings with Van der Byl, and was still undefeated, when stumps were drawn, with 72 runs, while Nourse was retired with 73 after an innings lasting 163 minutes, during which he gave a grand exhibition of cover driving. His score included one sixer and six 4's.

Goddard, who kept a perfect length and came off fast from the pitch, was virtually unplayable. His three victims were Nourse, Gordon and Wade.

25,000 Spectators

Owing to the limited capacity of the ground, the gates were closed half an hour after the resumption of play after 25,000 persons had been admitted.

The wicket showed signs of wear and favoured spin bowling.

Valentine (12) showed great enterprise and cleverly stole the bowling, with the result that while his total mounted quickly that of Verity (19) remained unchanged for a long period.

He stayed to see Verity, Wilkinson and Farnes leave. Verity was the victim of an offspinner from Dalton after making 26 in a stolid innings lasting 55 minutes (378 for seven); Wilkinson was out leg-before to Gordon for two (388 for eight); while Farnes had his offstump uprooted by the same bowler for a duck (415 for nine).

When needing only three more runs to reach the coveted century, Valentine was caught by Wade off Gordon for 97. His innings, a sparkling one, lasted 138 minutes and included 11 boundaries. With ten extras, the innings realized 422 runs in 431 minutes.

Farnes Barracked

Gordon, who claimed the last four wickets, was the most successful bowler, with an analysis of five wickets for 103, followed by Mitchell with three for 75.

Mitchell, who opened with Van der Byl, made a bright start against Farnes, who was barracked for making several of his balls rise, and Edrich, scored 30 in 24 minutes and reached his half century in 98 minutes.

Before he reached his 50, however, his colleague Van der Byl, was dismissed leg-before to Verity for only four (41 for one).

Then Melville, before he had opened his account, was the victim of a wonderful catch by Verity, who dived and rolled over to accept a chance off his own bowling (44 for two).

At the tea interval the score-board read 109 for two, with Mitchell 56 and Nourse 38.

The batsmen were very subdued after the adjournment owing to the accurate bowling of Verity and Goddard and a well-placed field. Mitchell did not score for 50 minutes.

Careful Play Stops Rot

Nourse broke the quiet with a six off Hammond to reach his half century. He had then batted 109 minutes, and the partnership realized 100 runs in 125 minutes.

When his personal contribution reached 73 Nourse was caught and bowled by Goddard, who followed up by dismissing, with successive balls, Gordon (stumped by Ames) and Wade (bowled)—160 for five.

Viljoen joined Mitchell and stopped the rot with careful play until the close.

Scores:

England—1st Innings

Edrich, c. slips b. Davies	4
P. A. Gibb, c. Melville, b. Mitchell	93
Paynter, b. Mitchell	117
W. R. Hammond, l.b.w., b. Gordon	24
Ames, c. Wade, b. Gordon	42
N. W. D. Yardley, c. and b. Mitchell	7
B. H. Valentine, c. Wade, b. Gordon	97
Verity, b. Gordon	26
Wilkinson, l.b.w., b. Gordon	2
K. Farnes, b. Gordon	0
Goddard, not out	0
Extras	10
Total	422

Fall of wickets:—4-1 (Edrich); 188-2 (Paynter); 234-3 (Hammond); 278-4 (Gibb); 252-5 (Ames); 294-6 (Yardley); 378-7 (Verity); 388-8 (Wilkinson); 415-9 (Farnes); 422-10 (Valentine).

BOWLING

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Davies	19	0	102	1
Langton	27	5	74	0
Gordon	33.4	3	103	5
Mitchell	22	2	75	3
Dalton	10	1	42	1
Bond	2	0	16	0

South Africa—1st Innings

Mitchell, not out	72
Van der Byl, l.b.w., b. Verity	4
Melville, c. and b. Verity	0
Nourse, c. and b. Goddard	73
Gordon, st. Ames, b. Goddard	0
Wade, b. Goddard	0
Viljoen, not out	0
Extras	17
Total for five wickets	166

Fall of wickets:—41-1 (Van der Byl); 44-2 (Melville); 160-3 (Nourse); 160-4 (Gordon); 160-5 (Wade).—Reuter.

Third Day's Play

At the outset, Mitchell and Viljoen had to face Farnes and Verity's bowling, and they therefore played a very cautious game. Mitchell did not last long against this combination. The last ball of the second over got behind his bat, and sent the bails flying.

With Mitchell's dismissal, the score stood at 173 for six, of which Mitchell had contributed 73. Mitchell played a very patient game, and defended skilfully. Viljoen and Dalton, who succeeded Mitchell, were steady, and the latter thrice survived leg appeals.

Yesterday's crowd of 22,000 constituted a record attendance. The previous record totalled 18,000, the attendence at the match between South Africa and Australia here in 1936.—Reuter.

New Year Rugger Arrangements

Four Matches Saturday; Main Attraction Tuesday At Canidrome

Another very attractive rugby programme has been arranged for the coming week-end and enthusiasts are assured of some excellent games over the holiday period. Four matches have been planned for Saturday at the Race Course, while on Tuesday afternoon at the Canidrome in the first "big" game of the season, the Shanghai Rugby Union Football Club's 1st XV will meet the Combined Services first team which will comprise talent drawn from the British and French military and naval forces stationed in Shanghai.

A thoroughly fine game is on the cards, for the latter will no doubt, be able to place in the field a fifteen that will require a great deal of holding. The Club, however, has selected a very powerful side that will fight right till no-side and from all appearances it is quite the strongest team that has represented Shanghai's premier fifteen this year.

At 2.15 p.m. on Saturday, the United States Marines' 1st XV will clash with a combined Police and Seaforths side in what should prove to be a fairly close game. The Americans have a very heavy and aggressive pack that should do well, but it is quite probable that police officers will form the greater part of the combined team's pack and they are not likely to give in to their opponents without a terrific struggle. The Marines' speed in the outsides, however, may be the turning point but in any event the game should be closely fought without much in it either way.

On the adjoining pitch the Marines 2nd XV make their first appearance of the season against a strong Club 3rd XV and it would come as no surprise to see the civilians take the measure of their huskier but less experienced opponents. The Marines are shaping well, it is said, and their forwards can be relied upon to put up a very good game, but the speed and sure handling of the Club backs is more than likely to open up gaps in the "Leathernecks'" defence with, before the final whistle sounds, disastrous results. On the other hand, the proverbial deadly Marine tackling may cause an upset and the Club may not find matters as easy as they appear on paper.

Trouble Foreseen

H.M.S. Suffolk will oppose the Club 2nd XV at 3.30 p.m. and although the composition of the Navy side is at present unknown, there is little doubt that if such talented players as Spittle, Culmer, Savage and Dearing turn out, Club will find the going heavy. Earlier in the season the same Club side comfortably accounted for Suffolk, which, however, was not up to full strength. The result may be reversed this week-end, but whatever the final score happens to be, the civilians can be relied upon to put up a great battle. The Club's outsides look very impressive, three players at least, being almost up to first team standard, and these backs may cause the Navy defence a great deal of trouble throughout the match.

At the same time on the adjacent ground the Area Details will endeavour to dispose of a combined Club and Police XV, and although the soliders are well known for their bustling and hard type of play, they will probably find their friendly foes a little too strong for them.

SATURDAY

2.15 p.m.—Combined Police/Seaforths XV *v.* U.S. Marines 1st XV Referee: Mr. L. W. Walkinshaw).

2.15 p.m.—Marines 2nd XV *v.* Club 3rd XV (Referee: Mr. E. M. McLaren).

3.30 p.m.—Club 2nd XV *v.* H. M. S. Suffolk (Referee: Mr. G. D. Nicholl).

3.30 p.m.—Combined Club/Police XV *v.* Area Details (Referee: Mr. R. D. K. Silby).

TUESDAY

3 p.m.—S.R.U.F.C. 1st XV *v.* Combined Services 1st XV at the Canidrome (Referee: Mr. E. M. McLaren).

S.R.U.F.C. 1st XV:—W. H. B. Rigg; J. W. M. Martin, A. G. White, R. H. Roe, I. M. Hutchison, G. M. Mills, T. R. Bassett; W. D. Pearson, G. H. Reyonlds (Police), R. A. D. Mayne, G. G. Brown, A. M. Kennedy (Captain), P. B. Tay, R. U. Reynolds and J. R. M. Warner.

CLUB SECOND XV:—J. L. R. Mair; P. J. A. Innes, I. F. Aucott, A. P. D. Kennedy, O. P. Edwards; A. S. Read, R. Laird; F. W. Dunhill, J. F. Burford, G. A. Yanus, M. N. Speyer (Captain), J. March, W. V. K. Chadwick, D. M. Wheeler and W. J. Richmond.

CLUB THIRD XV:—W. P. Hetherington; E. S. Blackwood, R. N. Bryant, S. J. Ward, B. H. McMichael; A. Thomas, S. M. Thornley (Captain); T. D. Adams, J. W. Chapman, J. R. Blaikie, F. R. L. Carey, A. Mabb, M. O. Liddell, J. D. Sayle and F. W. Poate.

COMBINED CLUB/POLICE XV:—G. E. Bennett (Captain); E. A. J. Fabian, R. E. Moon, K. Okimoto, R. G. Sayle; L. R. St. Louis, R. Dickinson; R. J. Sneppard, E. Lang, G. L. Hinds, R. J. Lucas, C. H. Hodgman and three Police players.

Women's Bowling League Play Ends Tonight

The Women's Inter-Club Duck Pin League, after nearly two months of hard struggle, will come to an end today when the final matches are to be bowled off. In the present standings, the Women's Sports Section of the Foreign Y.M.C.A. is leading the field with a safe margin of three games in hand. The Columbia Country Club teams are trailing, the "Reds" being three games behind and the "Blues" four in arrears.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Ambassadorial Toe Starts Big Match

Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, H.M. Ambassador to China, kicks off in the Marine Engineers' Charity football match played before a huge crowd at the Canidrome on Monday. The ball just missed the camera that took this picture.

Terrific Speed Through Water

Coral Gables, Fla., Dec. 26.

Two new world swimming records were created here today when Peter Fick and Dorothy Evans revealed grand form in the 50-yard and 50-metre free style events respectively.

Surging through the water with terrific speed, Fick covered the 25-yard pool in the 50-yard event in 21.6 seconds and clipped one-tenth of a second from the former record which was held jointly by himself, Johnny Weismuller and Duke Kahanomoku.

Miss Evans swam over the 50-metre straightaway course and also set a new world standard. She was timed at 30.7 seconds. The former mark was 31 seconds and was registered fourteen years ago by Ethel Lasky.—United Press.

Newspapermen Ready To Play Referees

Annual Football Match On January 2

Referees and newspapermen will meet in the second annual game for possession of the A.S.F. Cup next Tuesday, January 2, at the Canidrome. The kick-off will take place at 10.30 a.m. with the arbiters as defenders of the trophy.

Representatives of both teams held a meeting yesterday and all plans regarding the forthcoming contest were made. Admission will be charged at 50 cents. No passes nor complimentary tickets are available. Even the players and the three officials of the game must buy their tickets to get into the field.

As usual, the game will be composed of two 90-minute halves but each side is allowed to have three reserve players. In case of a tie at the end of the regular time, an overtime of 15 minutes each way is required.

All proceeds will go to charity. The losing team is to fill the cup in appropriate style.

Mr. S. Y. Lock has been appointed as referee. The two linesmen will come from the A.S.F. team, probably Jim Bossuet and Georges Collet.

World Record Number Of Trotting Wins

Berlin, Dec. 27.

The 50-years-old Charlie Mills, German-born son of the Irish horse-breeder Anthony Mills, won his 3,000th trotting race yesterday on the Mariendorf course near Berlin. This is considered a world record number of trotting wins.

Charlie Mills won his first race when he was 15 years old. Since then he won 11 German trotting derbies and was German champion 16 times. He is also one of Europe's biggest trotting-horse breeders. — Trans-Ocean.

Trojans Expected to Trounce Blue Devils

Rose Bowl Football Game On January 2 This Year

Los Angeles, Dec. 26.

The Blue Devils of Duke University, the country's only unbeaten and unscored against football team, arrived here over the week-end and today began to prepare for the annual classic, the Rose Bowl clash with the Trojans of the University of Southern California at Pasadena on January 2.

Critics, including Paul Schissler—former Oregon State coach—also flocked here and were busy making predictions while keeping an eye on the workouts of the two teams.

They believe the mighty kicking of of Eric Tipton, one of America's finest backs and who wears the colours of Duke, will prove to be a boomerang because Tipton's tremendous punts actually beat Duke's ends down the field by fifteen or twenty-five yards.

This long-distance type of punting will provide the Trojan safety-men—Mickey Anderson, who is regarded as the fleetest-footed footballer playing this season, and Grenny Lassdell, who is almost equal to Anderson's speed—with ample time to get underway. Once underway they will probably carry the ball the whole distance, the critics said.

Duke's Debut

While the Trojans will play in the Tournament of Roses classic for the fifth time, the Blue Devils will be making their initial debut in the Rose Bowl.

The Trojans left the Rose Bowl victorious on all four previous occasions that they played in the annual classic and are determined to maintain their fine record. The Blue Devils, who created a minor sensation by registering a perfect record this season, have set their hearts on adding another victory to their string without allowing the Trojans even to score once.

Although the Devils triumphed in all the games they had played this season and did not allow any of their opponents to cross their line once, the Trojans are generally favoured to score a victory because their team is generally considered to be better balanced.

After getting off to a bad start in the season's opener when they lost to Alabama, 19-7, the Trojans started a winning chain which was only snapped midway in November by Washington, 7-6. The Trojans, however, defeated Notre Dame, which was rated the finest and most powerful team in the United States. This victory, although lucky "breaks" played a major role in the game, swung the Trojans into favour.—United Press.

Club Team Nearly Beats Suffolk

Strong Navy Team Held to 2-2 Draw by Re-arranged Civilian Team

Playing with a re-arranged team, the Shanghai Hockey Club first eleven held H.M.S. Suffolk, recent winners over the strong United XI, to a 2-all draw at the Race Course yesterday afternoon in the third and last of a series of friendly holiday games.

The civilians put out a complete new half-line, with Kenyon as right-half, Broadbent as centre-half, and Turner as left-half. In the front line Knight took up the position vacated by Capt. Cole, who is still nursing an injured ankle. The new centre gave a good show and played hard throughout. Giles was being tried at outside-right and proved that he has the makings of a first-stringer.

Spittle was again outstanding on the Navy side. He started as an inside-right but moved back to his favoured position at the pivot where he was constantly engaged in a duel with Pote-Hunt, the most dangerous player on the Club team. These two gave some sparkling displays with their clever stickwork.

The sides were:—

SUFFOLK:—Stone, Smith, Culmer, Brundell, Nichols, Penton, Wittington, Spittle, Baker, Nichols, Fletcher.

S.H.C.:—Pullen, Crickmer, Beeching, Kenyon, Broadbent, Turner, Giles, Shellam, Knight, Pote-Hunt, Parsons.

Club Draws First Blood

The game started evenly with both goals being visited. In the 5th minute the Suffolk left-half mishit a long pass by Kenyon. Knight got the ball and worked his way through, beating the backs. Goalkeeper Stone rushed out to block the raider's attempt but failed to do so and the Club centre-forward placed the spheroid into the net.

In less than three minutes time the Navy equalized through Spittle following a short melee in front of Pullen's goal.

The Navy keeper was kept very busy, executing two saves. Having cleared the situation, the Suffolk forwards were given some work to do. Spittle changed positions with Nichols to solidify the defence. In the 30th minute Kenyon permitted Fletcher to send over a pretty pass. Spittle dashed forward and fired. Pullen stopped the shot but fell. Wittington descended upon the fallen goalkeeper and flicked the ball home to snatch a lead of 2-1 at half-time.

At about the half-way stage, the Club dominated the play by constantly applying pressure. Shellam stood out in tearing the Navy defence apart. In the 20th minute he drove a hard shot goalwards. Stone stopped the ball and fell. Pote-Hunt followed the play up and tapped the ball into the net, knotting the score for the second time.

Towards the close of the contest, play became fairly one-sided as time after time the civilians raided the opposing citadel. Knight broke away twice but had the misfortune of missing these opportunities through over-eagerness.

Home Soccer Results

London, Dec. 27.

Everton and Derby, the two leaders in the First Division of the English League, battled to a 2-2 draw yesterday in the feature match of Boxing Day.

The teams will meet again today in the return, while they are scheduled to clash for the third time in the third round of the F. A. Cup.

Aston Villa showed some of their old prowess by humbling Sunderland by five goals to one. Many games were postponed owing to the weather.

Results of matches were:

English League

1ST DIVISION

Birmingham 2, Middlesbrough 1
Blackpool 1, Huddersfield 1
Everton 2, Derby 2
Grimsby 2, Wolverhampton 4
Leeds United 1, Chelsea 1
Manchester U. 3, Leicester 0
Stoke City 3, Liverpool 1
Sunderland 1, Aston Villa 5

2ND DIVISION

Blackburn Rovers 1, Bury 0
Bradford 0, Chesterfield 0
Burnley 1, Tottenham 0
Coventry 1, Plymouth 2
Nottingham F. 2, Luton 4
Sheffield U. 5, Southampton 1
Tranmere 3, Manchester 9 (subject to confirmation).

3RD DIVISION (SOUTHERN)

Bristol City 2, Brighton and Hove Albion 0
Cardiff City 1, Queen's Park Rangers 0
Crystal Palace 5, Aldershot 1
Ipswich Town 2, Mansfield Town 0
Northampton Town 1, Port Vale 1
Southend United 8, Exeter City 0
Swinton Town 0, Newport County 1

3RD DIVISION (NORTHERN)

Barnsley 4, Accrington Stanley 1
Barrow 2, Bradford City 1
Doncaster Rovers 1, Rotherham United 1
Gateshead 0, Darlington 2
Halifax Town 2, Lincoln City 0
Hartlepools United 2, Chester 5
Hull City 3, New Brighton 0
Oldham Athletic 0, Stockport County 1
Wrexham 2, Carlisle United 5
York City 4, Crewe Alexandra 1

Scottish League

Clyde 2, Falkirk 4
Rangers 3, St. Mirren 0.—Reuter.

Weather Interferes With Home Rugby

Results of Union, League Matches Played

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Dec. 27.

The weather caused more cancellations of sporting fixtures on Boxing Day, soccer, Rugby Union and Rugby League programmes suffering equally. Of nineteen Rugby Union matches scheduled, only eight were played, resulting as follows:

Headingley 13, Manchester 11
Leicester 6, Birkenhead Park 3
Llanelly 15, London Welsh 5
Torquay Ath. 9, Plymouth Albion 3
Aberavon 0, Bridgend 0
Neath 21, Abertillery 6
Newport 6, Watsonians 3
Swansea 14, Universities A.U. 6

In the Rugby League there were two matches postponed owing to snow, one put off because of fog, and one—between Warrington and Leigh—abandoned after 53 minutes, when the score was 8-8. Results of other matches were:

Batley 9, Dewsbury 2
Bradford N. 26, Bramley 7
Broughton 16, Barrow 12
Castleford 6, Keighley 2
Huddersfield 2, Halifax 11
Hull 5, Hull Kingston R. 2
Hunslet 8, York 2
St. Helens 4, St. Helens Recs 5
Wakefield 4, Leeds 5
Wigan 0, Salford 11.—Reuter.

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Pool 1.	117				4	1	27.50
Pool 2.	276				5	1	31.60
Pool 3.	180				11	1	52.50
Pool 4.	194				10	2	38.20
Pool 5.	256	266			9	2	20.30
Pool 6.	115	183	249		7	3	14.50
Pool 7.	117	258	296		12 Pts.	3	16.20
Pool 8.	20	Winners			2	25	2.50
Pool 9.	105	160	249	300	8	7	2.00

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2. ECHARRI	2. ASTI
3. GUERNICA	3. URANGA
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Great Thaw Spoils Sport Throughout Britain

Germany Celebrates Traditional White 'Xmas; Parisians Go Gay Under Mantle of Snow

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Dec. 27.

ANOTHER very heavy snowfall yesterday morning made conditions ideal for tobogganning and skating in many places, particularly in the South Downs. In the afternoon, however, warm air from Ireland brought rising temperatures and a "great thaw" began after nine days of continuous arctic weather.

Conditions in south-east England were still bad, however. All the roads in East Kent were impassable, and, except by rail, many towns were isolated. Icy roads and deep snow drifts had completely cut off the approach by land to St. Margaret's Bay.

It was a white Christmas, but a black one for sports, and thousands of pounds were lost through cancelled racing and football fixtures. There was no racing in England today, thus making the 11th day of racing lost this season through bad weather conditions.—Reuter.

Germany's White Christmas

Berlin, Dec. 27.

Christmas in Germany was as white as the traditional German Christmas is expected to be, and lighted Christmas trees were visible in almost every window.

German housewives struggled gamely to provide the traditional Christmas fare, despite the shortage of eggs, butter, nuts, almonds, oranges and other foods, and at the concentration camps, alone, did Christmas pass without celebration Thousands of persons spent the holiday skiing and skating.

Herr Hitler, after spending Christmas Eve with his old Party comrades in Munich, passed Christmas day alone at Berchtesgaden. Field Marshal Hermann Goering, Minister of Aviation, and Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop, the Foreign Minister, spent the day with their families in their country homes. Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, was in bed with an intestinal chill. His condition was improving today, however, and it was stated that there was no cause for anxiety.—Reuter.

Paris White With Snow

Paris, Dec. 27.

A white Christmas in France caused more people than usual to celebrate the holiday, instead of reserving themselves for the traditional New Year festivities.

Shops did a brisk trade in holly, mistletoe and Christmas trees, and the streets of Paris were covered with snow. On the slopes of the forest of Fontainebleau, near Enghien, skis and sleighs appeared, and hotels at the winter sports resorts were crowded. The soldiers manning the Maginot Line were regaled with traditional Christmas dinners in their underground forts and rest camps.—Reuter.

Tragedy in Rumania

Bucharest, Dec. 27.

At least 85 persons were killed and 320 injured as the result of two trains colliding between Galatzi and Kischineff on Christmas Eve. Nothing was known of the tragedy until yesterday, owing to a breakdown in communications. The Minister of Transport left for the scene immediately the news of the disaster reached here.—Reuter.

Melbourne Swelters

Melbourne, Dec. 25.

While Europe continued to be gripped by a cold wave, Melbourne residents today sweltered in sultry weather and with the temperature rising over sixty degrees Fahrenheit.

The rise in temperature, however, fortunately came with the holidays and the beaches were crowded with bathers. The railroads and air services were packed to capacity in conveying persons to the various resorts and transportation officials reported that it was the best Christmas since the general depression. Traders throughout Victoria reported that their turnover was exceeding last year's record.—United Press.

Almost 400 Die in U.S.

New York, Dec. 27.

The United States counted almost 400 dead in accidents today in connection with the extended Christmas holiday.

Death on highways, which in many sections of the country were covered with ice and snow, claimed at least 260 victims and 119 others died from miscellaneous accidents, according to a United Press survey. California and Pennsylvania led the nation in the total number dead with 37 victims each. New York followed closely with 34.

Meanwhile blizzards swept from Alaska into the plains states, bringing the coldest weather of the season and causing many of the accidents in that region. Roads in many portions of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Iowa were blocked by snow. Explosions, drowning, murders, suicides, strangulations and a host of other causes contributed to the high death toll.—United Press.

Storm Warnings in U.S.

Chicago, Dec. 27.

Storm warnings were posted in the Great Lakes area today after the Weather Bureau predicted that a cold wave was approaching the midwest from Alaska. The cold wave is expected to blanket the eastern two-thirds of the nation within 48 hours. The northern plains expect a blizzard with lighter snows in the east.—United Press.

France and China to Have Air Link

Tests Made for New Plane Service from Europe

Paris, Dec. 26.

France and China will shortly be brought together closer than ever before when a regular commercial air service will institute five-day trips between the two distant countries.

An aeroplane belonging to the Compagnie Air-France has already made tests along sections of the projected route in the Mediterranean region. Thus, the craft left Damascus yesterday at 4.25 a.m., G.M.T., flew to Cairo, Benghasi, Tripoli and Tunis and arrived at Bastia (Corsica) at 3.15 p.m., G.M.T., today.

The projected France-China schedule is to shorten the trip to five days and thus set a new record for commercial flights between the two lands.—Havas.

Paris Students Demonstrate Against Italy

Following the Italian demonstrations claiming Corsica and Tunis, Paris students demonstrated in the Latin quarter claiming Venice for France as the famous Italian city is the popular French honeymoon city. Students are here seen marching down Rue Soufflot in Paris.

Egyptians Against Italian Demands

Suez Canal Change of Status Subject Only to Consent of Cairo

Cairo, Dec. 26.

Egyptian politicians today voiced their rejection of Italian pretentions towards a revision of the Suez Canal's Administration and emphasized the necessity of safeguarding Egypt's interests.

The Government newspaper, "Al Balagh," published an article of significance written by the editor, Abmel Kader Hamza Pasha, who is in close contact with political and diplomatic leaders here.

The news organ studies Italy's three claims, chief of which demands revision of the Suez Canal Company's status as a joint-stock company and its transformation into a corporative concern distributing dividend not only to its share-holders but also to the States whose shipping passes through the Canal. The news organ also examines Rome's claims for two seats upon the Canal's Administration Council and for a limitation of profits to seven or eight per cent. of the Company's capital.

With regard to the first demand, Hamza Pasha recalled that Article 2 of the "firman" granting Ferdinand de Lesseps the right to build and exploit the Canal prohibited any modification of the company's status without the consent of the Egyptian Government.

The Act of Concession, accorded by Khedive Ismail in 1856 reaffirmed Egypt's right to forbid all modifications of the company's status and permitted Egypt to have a permanent delegation assuring the execution of all clauses of the "firman."

"If the changes claimed by Italy were accepted," Hamza Pasha continued, "it would be contrary to these clauses and would constitute a violation of Egypt's rights."

With regard to Rome's second demand, the editor of "Al Balagh" declared that Egypt should demand one or two extra seats on the Canal Company's Council, to properly defend her interests, if Italy received one or two extra seats. Finally, Hamza Pasha asserted that a reduction of tariff rates was possible, but that such procedure should not be examined without consultation of the Egyptian Government themselves. He concluded in stating. "Egypt cannot agree to the Canal becoming a business profitless to her when she takes possession of it upon expiration of the Act of Concession."—Havas.

Mr. Eden May Not Go Back to Cabinet Yet

Spring Reshuffle Expected To Bring Small Changes

London, Dec. 26.

A "Cabinet revolt" of the Junior Ministers against certain senior statesmen such as the War Secretary, Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, who gained Cabinet rank without going through the usual hierarchical procedure, is likely to lead to a Cabinet reshuffle in the near future, well-informed observers revealed today.

Mr. Hore-Belisha was expected to leave the War Office and be given another Cabinet position. Several of the junior Ministers will also be reshuffled.

Contrary to recent reports, however, those outside the Cabinet, such as Mr. Anthony Eden, former Foreign Secretary, were today stated to be unlikely to enter the Government for the time being but may be given Cabinet posts later when Sir Thomas Inskip, Minister for the Co-ordination of National Defence, retires and is given a peerage.—Havas.

Ukrainians in U.S. Ask For Independence

New York, Dec. 27.

A resolution demanding complete independence of Ukraine and promising assistance to that end to the Ukrainians living in the United States was passed at the annual congress of the Ukrainian societies in America held in Jersey City. This Ukrainian state, declares the resolution, must be formed from the Ukrainian territories at present incorporated in Soviet Russia, Poland and Rumania. A second resolution passed by the congress repudiates the assertion that the Ukrainian independence movement is inspired by Germany.—Trans-Ocean.

French Socialists Will Stand Firm

M. Blum Wins Majority Vote for "Resistance" Against Dictatorships

Paris, Dec. 27.

After lengthy debate on foreign policy, the Congress of the French Socialist Party meeting here, passed the "resistance" resolution drafted by M. Leon Blum, by a majority of 4,322 votes against 2,837 supporting the resolution submitted by M. Paul Faure. There were 1,014 abstentions. M. Blum's project advocates resistance against dictatorships and full enforcement of mutual assistance pacts, including the Franco-Soviet treaty. M. Faure's motion advocates negotiations with all countries, including dictatorships, and rapprochement between France and Germany.

In his motion, M. Blum proposes a strengthening of the French national defence system and the formation of a national union cabinet. He also stresses that France cannot tolerato the conquest of certain places such as the Balearic Island or the Canaries by those who may prove her eventual enemies.

M. Faure States Views

Before the vote was taken, M. Faure outlined the real meaning of his motion. He said he would agree to be the minority and remain a disciplined oppositionist. Disagreement between M. Blum and himself did not affect their friendship and the party's unity which will not suffer as a result of the difference in views.

M. Faure asked whether Europe at present was different from the Europe of 1914, which was divided into two hostile blocks. At that time, there was also a Rome-Berlin-Vienna axis and a Franco-Russian pact, but this did not prevent the Socialist Party from struggling for peace. If a war were to break out, he added, Europe could have no human hopes for a long time.

The speaker stressed that it was not possible to envisage a race with the totalitarian states in the field of armaments without a complete transformation of the present regime.—Havas.

M. Blum Stands Firm

Paris, Dec. 27.

"We live in a dangerous Europe and we are all agreed on the necessity of ensuring our country's defence," said M. Leon Blum, former Premier and leader of the Socialist Party, in his speech to the Socialist Congress.

"The day of great plans is past and France must limit herself to defending her own soil and living in her own Empire."

Speaking on the necessity of close co-operation between France and Great Britain and referring to the Franco-Soviet Pact, M. Blum said: "We cannot allow Great Britain to forbid us to take action under our pacts of assistance. While doing everything to maintain the closest co-operation with Great Britain, that must not become a cause for cancelling our other European engagements."

M. Blum reaffirmed the Socialist view that the Franco-Soviet Pact was still in full force.—Reuter.

French Premier Ready For Corsica Visit

Preparations for Tunis Tour Also Discussed

Paris, Dec. 26.

The French Premier, M. Edouard Daladier, received M. Georges Bonnet and M. Georges Mandel, respectively Foreign and Colonial Ministers, this afternoon.

Another important conference took place when diplomats and military leaders gathered in the Premier's office to discuss and prepare for M Daladier's impending visit to Tunisia Among those present for this meeting were M. Erik Labonne, French Resident-General in Tunisia; Vice-Admiral Darlan, Vice-President of the Navy Superior Council; General Georges, Head of the Army General Staff; and General Decamp and M. Clapier, the Premier's chief secretaries.

Authoritative quarters recalled today that M. Daladier's visit to Tunisia and Corsica was decided immediately after Italian demonstrations were held "claiming" these two French possessions.

Through these visits, the Premier will seek to assure the Tunisian and Corsican people that the French Government are determined to defend their territory and their populations.—Havas.

Ex-Editor of "Pravda" Arrested

Moscow, Dec. 27.

Michael Kolzoff, former editor-in-chief of the "Pravda", central organ of the Communist Party, is the latest victim of the "purge" undertaken by the Soviet secret police, it was revealed in Moscow yesterday.—Trans-Ocean.

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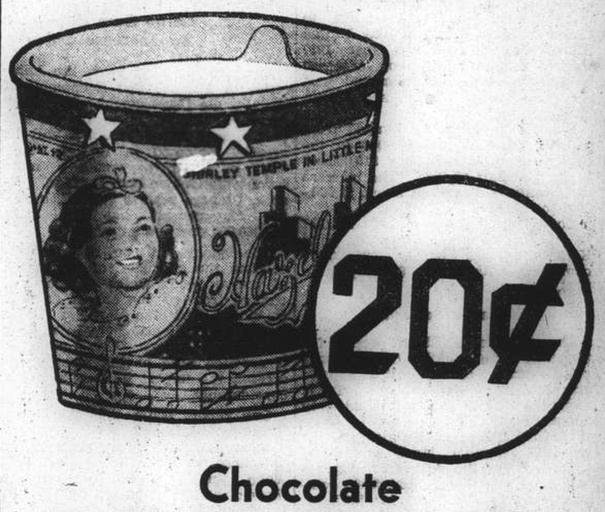

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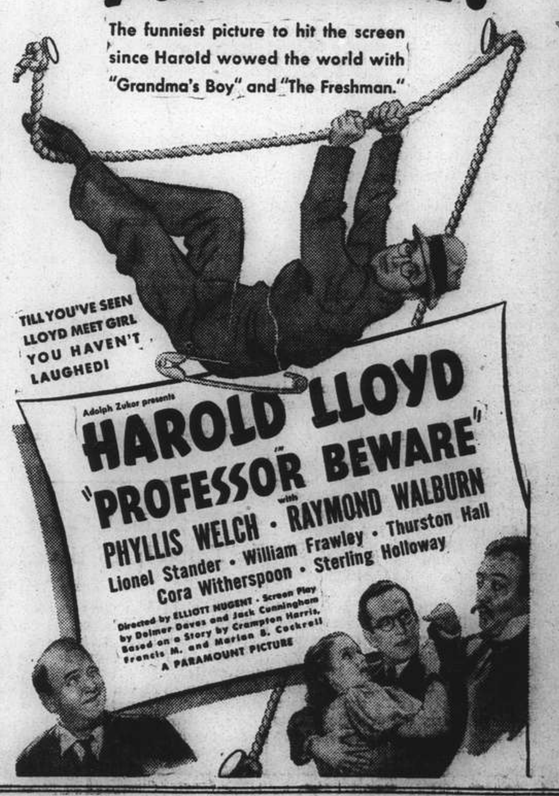

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Dislocation of U.S. Exports

Wars and Unsettled Conditions in Europe and Asia Cause Upsets in Overseas Markets

Washington, Dec. 26.

WARS in Europe and Asia together with a series of crises in the last two years have caused serious dislocations in United States overseas markets, according to government trade statistics. The ultimate effect of hostilities in China and Spain, the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia and Nazi economic penetration of central and southeastern Europe cannot yet be determined, but present figures show United States exports generally have been hard hit by abnormal world conditions.

Commerce Department statistics show that since hostilities between Chin and Japan broke out July 7, 1937, United States exports to China proper have decreased.

After an increase of nearly 50 per cent. in trade between China and the United States in the first six months of last year, compared with the same period of 1936, a sharp decline set in as a result of the outbreak of hostilities.

Exports to China

United States exports to China proper in the first half of the year totaled about $31,000,000. The total for the last six months was about $18,000,000.

According to earlier indications, 1937 had been forecast as one of the best years in China's history. United States Commercial Attache reported to the Government that "China at the beginning of July, 1937, presented a more glowing picture of prospect for the future and of commercial and economic advancement than at any other time in its history."

Despite the slump in trade to China proper, however, the United States' exports for the year 1937 showed a gain because of increased exports to Hongkong, principal port for the Chinese interior, and Kwantung.

Exports to Hongkong jumped from a little more than $4,000,000 in the first six months to nearly $16,000,000 in the last half of 1937. The increase to Kwantung was from about $3,500,000 to $12,500,000.

Total United States exports in 1937 to China proper, Hongkong and Kwantung was nearly $86,000,000 compared with about $59,000,000 in 1936.

Drastic Setback

The setback in China proper for the first nine months of 1938 was rather drastic as a result of Japan's enormous military advances. Trade export for this period totalled only about $27,000,000 compared to more than $43,500,000 for the same period in 1937. If this level should be sustained for the full year, exports will total only about $36,000,000 compared nearly $50,000,000 for 1937.

Exports to Hongkong and Kwantung continued high and in the first nine months of 1938 the United States sold goods valued at more than $17,000,000 to the British port, compared to less than half this amount for the same period 1937. Kwantung bought American supplies worth more than $14,000,000 during this period compared with about $8,700,000 in the same nine months last year.

However, the fall of Canton and the complete disruption of communications between that city and Hongkong undoubtedly is cutting deeply into American trade with the British port. This has not yet been reflected in American trade statisics, but authorities believe the decline will be drastic for the last three months of this year.

Future of Trade

Commerce Department officials declined to predict the future of United States trade with China, but the anxiety felt by this government is fully shown in Secretary of State Cordell Hull's note to Japan vigorously protesting discrimination against American goods in Japanese-controlled territory and demanding that Japan respect her "open door" pledges.

The hostilities also have had a depressing effect on American trade with Japan itself, due to restrictions resulting from the war emergency.

In the first nine months of 1937, the United States sold goods valued at more than $233,500,000 to Japan. In the same period this year, the total had declined to less than $172,500,000. There was a small increase for September this year over the same month last year.

Trade with Spain

United States' trade with Spain dropped enormously after the outbreak of the war in July, 1936. In 1935, for example, this country sold goods worth more than $14,000,000 to Spain. This figure was almost halved in the following year, and in 1937 exports were less than $6,000,000.

Exports from the United States to Spain (in 1937) declined more radically than those of any other important suppliers, the Commerce Department reported. There was a relatively large pick-up in exports to Spain during the first nine months of this year compared with the same period in 1937. Supplies valued at more than $9,700,000 were sold by United States to the both factions in the war-torn peninsula compared to only a little more than $3,000,000 in the same period last year.

Exports in September, 1938, totalled about $883,000, a gain of more than $75,000, over the same month in 1937 but a decline of about $365,000 from August, 1938.

European Business

The Commerce Department reported business with central and southeastern Europe was holding up surprisingly well despite the crisis and Germany's large gains in that area. But they added much of the American goods flowing into that area were ordered before the crisis and that practically all business is being conducted on a short term basis.

One high official described the Eastern European trade situation as "highly uncertain" and probably subject to sharp change at any time. Another reason for the relatively good conditions now is that the parts of Czechoslovakia which have been taken over by other nations still enjoy the benefits of the American trade treaty with the republic. It probably will be several months before adjustments will render the pact inoperative in the "lost" areas.

Trade experts do not minimize the significance of Germany's economic gains in central and southeastern Europe and many believe the effects will be felt with increasing force in the near future.

The United States lost some direct trade with Ethiopia as a result of the Italian conquest. This country's trade to that country prior to the Italian occupation did not exceed one million dollars annually. Present exports to Italian East Africa go by way of Italian ports, so no comparison with pre-war statistics is possible. United States direct imports of Ethiopian coffee, the largest import.

State Department officials declined to estimate American property losses resulting from hostilities in Spain and China, but they are known to be large, particularly in China.—United Press.

China to Encourage Native Products

Large Sum Set Aside To Increase Sales

Commencing next year, the Ministries of Finance and Economics of the Chinese Government will jointly carry out a plan where by the sale of Chinese native products will be greatly increased in foreign countries in order to create a more favourable international trade balance, Chinese reports state. Already the Government has set aside $50,000,000 for the purpose.

The money will be used to accelerate the efficiency of production of native goods which will be exempted from paying export duty. It is hinted that the Foreign Trade Committee will also help in making the plan a success. The committee is credited with having already decreased the import of foreign goods considerably.

One report states that the figure for imported foreign goods this year has been reduced by 80 per cent. as compared with the figures for 1922, when the peak import figures showed that China bought $867,191,000 worth of foreign goods more than she exported.

Under State Control

As part of the programme, many enterprises have been placed under the state control and provincial authorities have been ordered to do whatever they can to help small industries and farmers. It is expected that commencing the next year the production of native goods will be considerably increased and they will be purchased by the Government so that they will be exported directly to foreign countries.

The reported control by the Japanese of the export of Chinese cotton in occupied areas has prompted the Chinese government to encourage cotton growing in Kwangsi and Yunnan. The Bureau of Agricultural Experiment has sent representatives to these provinces to investigate cotton planting there. It is said that quantities of American cotton seeds have been planted in those provinces.

Traders Bullish on Long Term Trend

New York, Dec. 26.

Traders prepared to enter the last week of 1938 today with expectations in some Wall Street quarters that prices will rise, carrying the list forward on the New York Stock Exchange for a recovery movement beginning early in the New Year.

Many market analysists believe the foundation has been laid in recent weeks for a sustained upward drive in security prices which may lift the market above the mid-November peaks. Other investment counsellors, however, are more cautious, believing that the trend will depend on the showing of business after January.

However, even in this camp traders are bullish on the long term trend and expect a forward movement by March.—United Press.

U.S. Sees New Record Income

Washington, Dec. 26.

Government economists forecast today that the United States national income next year would rise to $70,000,000,000 the highest since 1932.

The prediction was significant in view of recent Treasury Department estimates that present taxes will balance the Federal budget if the national income reaches $75,000,000,000.

Government statistics here showed that November income marked the sixth consecutive monthly increase since last June, the depth of the depression which started a year ago and wiped out most gains made since 1933.

Business circles are apprehensive that Congress will increase income sion of the national income will taxes, but there is hope that expanprevent any tax increases.—United Press.

40 Entombed, 8 Dead In Tunnel; 14 Saved

Seoul, Korea, Dec. 27.

With eight labourers dead and 14 others seriously injured in the collapse of a railway tunnel which entombed 40, rescue workers dug frantically today to reach the remaining 18, although hope has been abandoned that any would be found alive. Twenty-two men were extricated from the tunnel in the Antoh district of Keishohokudo Province yesterday. Eight of them died.—Domei.

The Question of Sterling Support

Public are Asking Whether Sterling Slide Ought to Be Definitely Checked

More and more people are asking whether the slide in sterling has reached a point at which it ought to be definitely checked. At one time yesterday the dollar rate dipped to 4.62½—the lowest rate for over five years, apart from a brief flurry on the Wednesday of the September economic crisis. Earlier this year the rate was standing well above $5.00 to the £; and although the subsequent decline has been a matter of only 8 per cent., it is the more striking by contrast with the long period of stability which preceded it. And it has taken place side by side with a loss of gold which has been estimated at well over £200 millions since the end of March. Few people in this country will regret that fall in sterling itself; but the withdrawal of foreign capital, and the loss of gold which has accompanied it, have now gone so far that our monetary policy must be drawn up with at least some regard for its effect on our remaining gold stocks, says "The Financial Times."

To suggest that the loss of gold this year might have been smaller, and not larger, had the rate been held at some intermediate position, is a barren, but an arguable, proposition. So far as movements of capital have been occasioned by purely political fears, they would doubtless have taken place whatever the rate of exchange. But after a certain point, a depreciation in a currency (and still more, the expectation of a further fall) actually tends to accentuate an exodus of capital. And there have been indications recently that this snowball effect has been in operation. It is thus relevant to enquire wheher the authorities might not be well advised to hold rates at about their present level.

Increasingly Adverse

That question is simplified if revenue and capital factors are considered independently. So far as the position on income account is concerned, we know that the United States has recently developed a considerable export surplus, and that our own balance of payments has become increasingly adverse. This is no proof that the current rate of exchange would prove untenable in the long run. The shift in the American balance of trade occurred while the rate was very much higher than at present. Indeed, the chief reasons for it had little or nothing to do with rates of exchange, since it was due mainly to the maintenance of American exports by rearmament requirements throughout the rest of the world at a time when American imports were halved as a result of falling commodity prices and the depression in American industry. Moreover, the strength or weakness of sterling depends not on the balance of payments in this country alone, but on that of all the countries in the sterling area. In these circumstances, it is not only extremely difficult but also largely irrelevant to discover a parity between the two currencies based on costs and prices in the two areas. We can, however, assume, with some confidence, that the American export surplus is tending to decline. Admittedly, in October the United States export surplus, which had shown a substantial fall from June to September, once again rose to $100 millions. But this is the American export season, and the surplus of exports at this time has often been large, even in years which showed an import surplus for the earlier months. It seems reasonable to suppose, then, that from the beginning of next year the U.S. trade balance (especially if recovery continues) will again be nearing equilibrium. At the same time, our own import surplus is falling rapidly—so much so that any worsening of our balance of payments this year will be confined to the invisible items.

Gold Movements

So far as gold movements are concerned, capital movements have for some years been more important than income factors. Thus the U.S. monetary gold rose $1,483 millions in the first nine months of 1937, when U.S. imports and exports just about balanced, as compared with only $1,000 millions in the first nine months of this year, when America had an export surplus of $860 millions. It is only since August that gold imports have become really heavy; and the total of $1,083 millions for the past two months has come largely from this country. Probably more than half of the foreign money held on bank deposit here has been withdrawn since March, and it may be suggested that the remainder does not greatly exceed £150 millions. We could, of course, easily afford to see the whole of that withdrawn against gold. But in addition there are considerable foreign holdings of securities. The Board of Trade estimates our payments to overseas residents in respect of their investments in this country (which increased considerably in 1937) at £15 millions. The capital value of those investments may well exceed £300 millions. Though even now our gold holdings are more than ample to provide 100 per cent. cover even for these large holdings, their withdrawal would obviously cause considerable inconvenience. And our gold reserve has a certain strategic importance in the present political situation. If foreign funds are less likely to be withdrawn if sterling is stable than if it is depreciating, there may be a case for vigorous intervention, here and now, not with an eye to American official wishes, but in our own interest.

Manila Gold Shares

(Bids in Pesos)

Dec. 27	Opening 9.45 a.m.	Prices 2.45 p.m.
Antamok	.53	.51
Balatoc	9.00	10.00
Benguet Consolidated	14.00	14.00
Coco Grove	.51	.51
Consolidated Mines	.003	.003
Demonstration	.28	.28
Masbate	.19	.19
North Camarines	.64	.64
San Mauricio	1.82	1.78
Surigao Consolidated	.41	.40
United Paracale	.63	.63
Atok	.25	.26
Batong Buhay	.022	.022
Ixl	.65	.64
Mine Operations	.15	.15
Suyoc	.19	.20

Turnover: 505,000 Pesos.

Shares Index: (closing prices) 111.33.—Reuter.

Japanese Govt. Bonds

	Dec. 26	27
Gov. Bond, Kogo 5%	Y103.55	Y103.54

—Reuter.

Outlook for British Trade

Examination of Recent Statistics Shows that Improvement in Business has been Maintained

AN examination of the most recent trade statistics shows that the improvement in business activity which was first noticeable in September has so far been well maintained. "The Economist" index of business activity, which is adjusted for seasonal variations, stood at 104 (1935=100) in October, compared with 104 in September and 102 in August. Owing to the dislocation of business during the political crisis in September, the maintenance of the improvement is gratifying, though it was in part due to the stimulus given by orders placed for the purpose of speeding-up work in connection with home defence, says Walter Hill in "The Financial Times."

The number of insured persons aged sixteen to sixty-four in employment rose from 11,429,000 on September 12 to 11,455,000 on October 17, an increase of 26,000, compared with a decrease of 43,000 during the corresponding period last year. The improvement, moreover, was not confined to a few trades, but included the majority of industries. It was reflected in the coal-mining industry whose output increased from 18.5 million tons in September to 19.7 millions in October; moreover, in the past month the quantity of coal raised was only 3.3 per cent. smaller than in the corresponding month of 1937, compared with a difference of 9.3 per cent. between September, 1937, and September, 1938. Similarly, the output of crude steel rose from 754,100 tons in September to 854,000 tons in October, an increase which cannot be ascribed to seasonal influences. Again, the proportion of insured persons unemployed in general and electrical engineering showed a slight decline, though this was offset by an increase in marine and constructional engineering. There was a deterioration in shipbuilding, but an improvement in the motor and aircraft, tinplate, and the majority of other metal-using industries. Unemployment in building and public works contracting showed a slight increase between September and October, but this can be attributed to seasonal influences.

Textiles More Active

The revival, however, was not confined to the capital equipment trades. Thus, unemployment in the textile trades declined sharply between September and October, and the proportion of insured persons unemployed in all textile trades fell by no less than 4.3 per cent. Again, an improvement was noticeable in the leather and clothing trades. Calculated on a daily basis, moreover, the value of retail sales in October was 2 per cent. higher than in the corresponding month last year.

Foreign trade, too, held up much better than expected in October. Compared with the corresponding month in 1937 the value of imports in October showed a reduction of 17.8 per cent., against a fall of 14.6 per cent. between September, 1937, and September, 1938. The value of exports in October was 9.9 per cent. lower than in the corresponding month a year earlier, compared with a fall of 10 per cent. between September, 1937, and September, 1938. The absence of a further shrinkage in exports in the month following the political crisis is one of the most satisfactory features.

The statistics for October, therefore, are far from disappointing. But is the improvement likely to continue, or will it be followed by a renewed setback? In one respect the outlook is not unencouraging. Surplus stocks of partly-finished and finished goods have been considerably reduced in recent months. A rise in raw material prices, therefore, would provide an incentive for an increase in production, which would spread to a large section of British industry. It was hoped that sustained expansion in the United States would bring about a gradual rise in the prices of primary products. So far, recovery in the United States has been rapid; the Federal Reserve Board's index of industrial production in the United States, for example, rose by no less than 26 per cent. between May and October. In October alone the index rose by 6.7 per cent. One of the most satisfactory features of the revival in America has been the expansion of building activity and the possibility of recovery in other capital equipment industries.

Commodity Prices Sag

Recently, however, there have been signs of hesitancy in the United States which has caused the prices of primary products to sag. Thus, Moody's index of the prices of staple commodities in the United States (December 31, 1931=100) declined from 144.3 to 141.1 during the past month. In part this decline was probably caused by the depreciation of sterling, for Reuter's index of the prices of sensitive commodities in this country (September 18, 1931—100) showed no change compared with a month ago. Both indices, moreover, are still above the low level reached early this summer. Thus, on November 29 Moody's and Reuter's indices were still 8 per cent. and 5 per cent. respectively higher than on June 2.

Owing to the lull in the upward trend of the prices of primary products in this country, the volume of new orders placed in industries affected by price movements has tended to diminish. Moreover, it is quite possible that the interruption of the rise of prices may continue until the hesitancy in American recovery gives way to a further expansion. In view of the rapid increase in production between May and October, a temporary lull was only to be expected, and the less confident reports from the United States do not necessarily portend a change in the long-term trend. So far as British industry is concerned, the hesitancy across the Atlantic may cause some delay in the restocking movement which appeared to be near at hand a few weeks ago.

As a result of the increase in the flow of new orders to industry in October, the order books of many trades, especially the textile industries, are now in a much healthier condition than in the early autumn. Consequently, there is no likelihood of an early relapse in activity.

The importance of the stimulus which would be given to British industry by a rise in world prices, however, must not be exaggerated, for without an increase in new capital investment it cannot provide the basis of a lasting recovery. The future course of new capital investment, however, is still somewhat obscure. There is no doubt that expenditure in connection with defence will be further increased. This has been made clear by Mr. Chamberlain and other spokesmen for the Government. An increase in Government expenditure alone, however, does not necessarily involve a rise in total new investment. But if new investment for defence purposes is likely to be increased, it is also possible that new civil investment for commercial purposes in the home market may show a decline. In the building industry, for example, private construction is gradually declining, and the shipbuilding industry is also faced with a further shrinkage of mercantile tonnage on stocks. The real question is whether the prospective increase in Government expenditure is likely to offset the decline in private investment during the next few months. At this stage no conclusive answer can be given to this question, especially as the nature of the revised defence programme has not yet been disclosed. Sir John Simon's announcement on November 29 that the Government's borrowing powers for rearmament will have to be increased above £400 millions is obviously significant, but just how significant it really is, at this stage, no one can say.

Favourable Pointers

On the whole, the conclusion seems to be that while the course of British business activity next year is not easy to forecast, the immediate outlook is not unencouraging. The improvement in the iron and steel industry will probably be maintained; for, as a result of the depletion of stocks, demand can no longer be met to any appreciable extent from stocks. The majority of metal-using industries, too, are likely to remain very busy, and production should further increase in those branches of activity on which Government expenditure is largely concentrated. Again, there are no indications of an early setback in the constructional trades, and the 25 per cent. decline in the value of new building plans passed by 146 local authorities between September, 1937, and September, 1938, as expected, was mainly due to the crisis. The figures for October were almost as high as a year ago. In any case, these returns do not include Government contracts. The textile trades, too, have benefited considerably from the spurt in new orders, and they have sufficient work on hand to enable them to maintain the higher rate of output for some time. Though it may, therefore, be hazardous to predict an immediate and vigorous expansion of British business activity, it can at least be said that there are no grounds for expecting an early resumption of the downward trend which was arrested last summer.

Cable and Wireless Limited

These index numbers represent the estimated monthly receipts from traffic as related to comparable traffic in the year 1929. It should be noted that since 1929 the operation in various overseas areas has been taken over at different dates by the local associated companies, and the total figures for 1929 taken for purpose of comparison in establishing the index 100 have therefore been adjusted when necessary by the omission of the receipts accruing in the areas affected. The index rumbers are, in consequence, all shown upon a comparable basis.

Monthly figures reduced to working day average.

Working day average of comparable receipts year 1929=100.

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Jan.	76.3	73.4	69.9	71.8	73.2	71.2	85.8	71.5
Feb.	81.2	82.9	71.7	74.7	74.4	73.3	84.6	73.7
Mar.	79.6	77.8	70.4	72.8	76.2	76.0	90.6	74.7
Apr.	74.5	71.4	71.6	71.6	74.6	71.6	83.7	71.5
May	68.8	67.7	70.7	73.1	72.5	67.6	78.6	65.3
June	66.6	64.7	70.1	70.1	70.2	70.3	73.5	66.4
July	64.7	63.2	67.5	68.9	66.7	70.3	73.4	63.1
Aug.	61.8	69.6	65.9	70.7	67.1	69.1	73.0	60.2
Sept.	73.0	71.4	67.9	70.3	75.5	70.7	72.6	71.3
Oct.	77.8	73.2	72.1	73.6	78.8	75.9	76.5	68.7
Nov.	79.0	73.0	71.8	71.3	72.7	80.5	72.5	68.0
Dec.	83.6	78.8	76.7	80.7	80.1	86.4	82.5	

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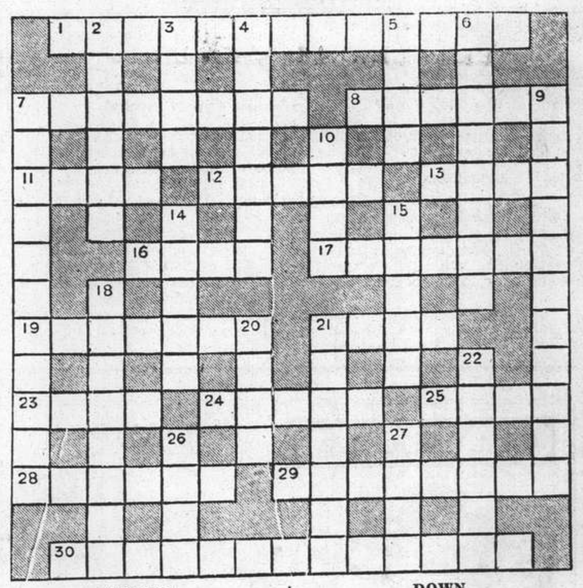

ACROSS

1 Go, Pa, I hurt a boy (anag.)
7 Instruments for the toy orchestra by the sound of them
8 Lays bare the comic features of the papers
11 A liquor, for this will do for desert
12 Misappropriated what the parson wore
13 French lump
16 These were associated with ivory and peacocks in a poetic cargo
17 A literary storm
19 Lights
21 This devil is a foolhardy one
23 Graces' musical companions in vanity
24 This is the worthless part of a northern town
25 "The way was——, the wind was cold" (Scott)
28 Undivided
29 A red one would be a novel suggestion
30 Familiar in its old form to collectors of silver

DOWN

2 What the subject often considers a caricature
3 Not a pleasant person to meet, but George has hidden him
4 These are all found in the same tin
5 The practical man may despise these, but he makes them into a suit
6 It must be pretty old, as it has contained oil for Homer
7 Diffuse
9 Not the first freak you meet? (two words)
10 There's a thickening tendency in clothes
14 Foam
15 Pears in disguise
18 Weird
20 It sounds like 14 down
21 Scorn helps indirectly to break up a row
22 Oi! with an aspirate, and this to follow in the vulgar
26 If this head gets muddled it may be found in Italy
27 This child can never be an uncle

SOLUTION OF CROSS WORD No. 6

P	R	O	S	P	E	C	T		B	R	I	D	G	E
A		A		R		R		N		O		R		M
R	E	S	T	O	R	E		A	M	B	R	O	S	E
A		I		P		M		P		E		P		R
D	E	S	P	I	C	A	B	L	E		O	S	S	A
O				T		T		E		A		C		L
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		H		A						M		N		
F	E	I	N	T		P	R	I	V	I	L	E	G	E
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D	E	E	P		C	O	M	E	L	I	N	E	S	S
D		L		M		U		X		S		L		A
L	O	A	F	I	N	G		A	C	T	U	A	R	Y
E		N		L		H		C		E		T		E
R	I	D	D	L	E		S	T	A	R	R	E	E	D

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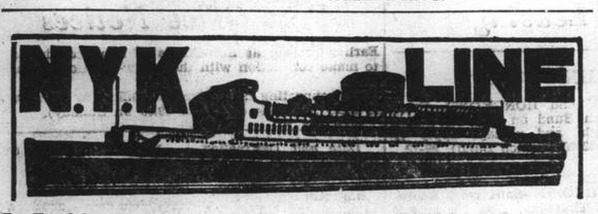
Head Office: 63 Threadneedle Street, London
Far Eastern Branch: 1 The Bund
Telephone 15075

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING



To Honolulu, San Francisco and Los Angeles, via Yokohama

	From Kobe
TATUTA MARU	Dec. 27
CHICHIBU MARU	Feb. 6
*ASAMA MARU	Feb. 19

(*from Shanghai).

To New York, Boston, Philadelphia via Hongkong, Japan Ports Los Angeles and Panama.

	From Kobe
NOZIMA MARU	Dec. 28

To Vancouver and Seattle

	From Kobe
HIE MARU	Dec. 27

To Australian Ports via Manila

	From Hongkong
ATUTA MARU	Dec. 24

To Aden, Naples, Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg via Straits and Colombo.

TERUKUNI MARU	Dec. 27
HAKUSAN MARU	Jan. 10
HARUNA MARU	Jan. 24

To Kobe Direct (Express Service)

TAIYO MARU	Jan. 5
TAIYO MARU	Jan. 14
TAIYO MARU	Jan. 25
TAIYO MARU	Feb. 4

To Nagasaki (Rapid Express Service)

NAGASAKI MARU	Dec. 28
SHANGHAI MARU	Dec. 31
NAGASAKI MARU	Jan. 2
SHANGHAI MARU	Jan. 5
NAGASAKI MARU	Jan. 7
SHANGHAI MARU	Jan. 10

To Kobe and Yokohama.

YASUKUNI MARU	Jan. 14
HAKONE MARU	Feb. 14

For Passage or Freight apply to **NIPPON YUSEN KAISYA** 31 The Bund — Tel. 12842, After Office Hours 18885

General Passenger Agents of Cunard-White Star, Ltd.

PASSAGE FARES

Shanghai to London

Class	Single	Return
A	£88	£154
B	£68	£119
C	£64	£112

Sailings to EUROPE and UNITED KINGDOM Ports

A	AENEAS	Jan. 7	M'lles, London, Rotterdam and Glasgow.
	ANTILOCHUS	Jan. 19	Havre, Liverpool and Bromborough
C	AGAMEMNON	Jan. 21	M'lles, London, R'dam, H'burg, and Glasgow
A	SARPEDON	Feb. 4	M'lles, London, Rotterdam and Glasgow.
	TITAM	Feb. 14	Havre, Liverpool, and Bromborough

* calls at Casablanca † via Aden ø via Saigon

A monthly service is also maintained from Hongkong and Japan to Pacific Coast

Vessels due and Sailings to Japan, North China, etc.

		From	Due	Sails	For
B	MENELAUS	Liverpool	Jan. 3	Jan. 4	Japan Ports
A	SARPEDON	Liverpool	Jan. 6	Jan. 7	Japan Ports
	TITAN	Gdynia,	Jan. 7	Jan. 8	Japan Ports
B	DEUCALION	Liverpool	Jan. 19	Jan. 20	Japan
C	TALTHYBIUS	Pacific Coast	Jan. 21	Jan. 24	Hongkong
B	PERSEUS	Liverpool	Jan. 28	Jan. 29	Japan
A	PATROCLUS	Liverpool	Feb. 1	Feb. 2	Dairen.
C	EUMAEUS	Gdynia	Feb. 3	Feb. 4	Dairen and Japan

Agents: **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.** 21-23 French Bund, Tel. 82020

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

Far Eastern Mail / Passenger and Freight Service

Sailings from Shanghai to Europe:

mv. SAUERLAND	Jan. 19 1939.	Genoa, Rotterdam, Hamburg.
mv. LEVERKUSEN	Feb. 5 1939	Genoa, Rotterdam, Hamburg.

Outward vessels latest movements:

			Due Shanghai
ss. PREUSSEN	Left Colombo	Dec. 20	Jan. 9
mv. LEVERKUSEN	Left Livorno	Dec. 19	Jan. 20

Through-tickets Far East/America/Europe Issued
Subject to Alteration without notice. For Passage and Freight apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE
20 Canton Road Filiale Shanghai Tel. 18709

D. K. K.

SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-DAIREN-LINE

	Arrival.	Departure.
SS. HOTEN MARU	Dec. 26	Dec. 28 at 9 a.m.
SS. DAIREN MARU	Dec. 29	Dec. 31 at 9 a.m.
SS. TSINGTAO MARU	Jan. 1	Jan. 3 at 9 a.m.
SS. HOTEN MARU	Jan. 4	Jan. 6 at 9 a.m.
SS. DAIREN MARU	Jan. 6	Jan. 8 at 9 a.m.
SS. TSINGTAO MARU	Jan. 9	Jan. 11 at 9 a.m.

SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-TIENTSIN-DAIREN-LINE
(Freight only)

SS. CHEN YUAN	Dec. 27
SS. YEKISHIN MARU	Dec. 31

For Passage and Freight apply to:

DAIREN KISEN KAISHA
110 Szechuen Road Telephone 19648

Holland-East Asia Line

Far Eastern Freight Service

Next sailing Homeward from Shanghai to Aden, Port Sudan, Port Said, Genoa, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg and Bremen

ss. SEROOSKERK . . . . January 6, 1939

Passage Fare:

Shanghai-Genoa **£61**
Shanghai-Rotterdam/London **£65**

Through Bs/L issued to all Mediterranean and all North Continental Ports. Optional Bs/L issued to United Kingdom and Continental Ports.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers.

For full particulars apply to:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN AGENTSCHAP SHANGHAI N.V.
133 Szechuen Road Tel. 16247

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING

B. I. P&O E.&A.

(Incorporated in England—by Royal Charter)
Direct Fortnightly Mail Steamers (under contract with H.M. Govt.)

TO BOMBAY, MARSEILLES and LONDON
Via Hongkong, Straits and Ceylon

		From Shanghai	Tonnage
Dec.	30	*BANGALORE	6,100
Jan. 1939	3	CHITRAL	15,000
	17	CARTHAGE	15,000
	24‡	*BHUTAN	6,100
	31	‡RAJPUTANA	17,000
Feb.	7‡	*BEHAR	6,100
	14	†RANCHI	17,000
	21‡	*SOUDAN	6,700
	28	†RANPURA	17,000

†Calls Cochin & Port Sudan.
‡Calls at Port Sudan
*Cargo only; calling at Casablanca, Havre, Hull, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

To CALCUTTA via PORTS

	Leave Shanghai For Japan	Leave Hongkong
TALMA		Dec. 31
SIRDHANA		Jan. 14

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

DIRECT FAST MAIL SERVICE
SHANGHAI TO AUSTRALIA

Via JAPAN, HONGKONG and RABAUL

Visit Australia and New Zealand for a healthy and cheap holiday. Your money is worth 25% more. Variations of climate to suit all with surfing and shooting second to none.

Steamers	Commanders	Lv. Shanghai via Japan	Leaves Hongkong	Arrives Sydney
NANKIN	T. J. Mills		Dec. 31	Jan. 19
NELLORE	H. C. Stratford	Jan. 10	Feb. 3	Feb. 22
TANDA	E. Pilcher	Feb. 10	Mar. 4	Mar. 23

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO DIRECT FROM SHANGHAI OR TRANSHIPPING VIA HONGKONG

All vessels may call at any ports on or off the route—and the route and all sailings are subject to change or deviation with or without notice.

Mackinnon, Mackenzie, & Co.
27 The Bund (Ewo Building) Telephone 11428

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
9 Ave. Edward VII
Tel. 82034

FRENCH MAIL SERVICE KOBE, MARSEILLES
via Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti and Port-Said.

SHANGHAI Arrive	SHANGHAI Leave	Arrive Kobe	STEAMERS	Leave Kobe	SHANGHAI Arrive	SHANGHAI Leave for Marseilles
Dec. 26	Dec. 27	Dec. 29	Jean Laborde	Dec. 31	Jan. 2	Jan. 5
Jan. 6			Voyage Cancelled			Jan. 17
Jan. 20	Jan. 23	Jan. 25	Félix Roussel	Jan. 28	Jan. 30	Jan. 31
Feb. 3	Feb. 6	Feb. 8	Athos II	Feb. 11	Feb. 13	Feb. 14
Feb. 17	Feb. 20	Feb. 22	Pres. Doumer	Feb. 25	Feb. 27	Feb. 28

FREIGHT SERVICE
MIN Will arrive at Shanghai about Feb. 5.

"Glen" and "Shire" Lines

Joint Services to and from the United Kingdom, Continent etc.

INWARDS: Due at Shanghai
"GLENSHIEL" December 28
Sails December 29 for Dairen

HOMEWARDS: Due to sail from Shanghai
"GLENSHIEL" January 14
Casablanca, London, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Antwerp via Hongkong and Straits

Loading dates approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD. *Passenger and Loading Agents* Telephone 15290
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE *Discharging Agents* Telephone 82020

THE FAR EASTERN REVIEW
Yokohama Specie Bank Building, 24 The Bund
(FOUNDED IN 1904)

Read About the History-Making Changes in the Orient To-day
in the Current Issue of *The Far Eastern Review.*

Portents of The Future in China

The Nine-Power Treaty and The Open Door

The New P. & O. Liner "Canton"

Subscription Rate $10 per year; single copies $1
May be obtained from the following bookstores:

Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., 66 Nanking Road.
Chinese-American Publishing Co., 160 Nanking Road.
Cathay Hotel Book Stall, Cathay Hotel.
F. Ziang Kee Book Co., Ltd., 635 Szechuen Road.
Metropole Hotel, News Stand.
Palace Hotel Book Stall, Palace Hotel.

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING

LLOYD TRIESTINO

ss. "CONTE ROSSO"
will leave Shanghai on January 4, 1939 at 6 a.m.
from Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf
for Brindisi, Venice and Trieste
via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Massowah and Port Said.

Passenger tender will leave Customs Jetty on January 3, at 6 p.m.

Hand Packages only will be accepted by tender. Heavy Baggage will be received by Messrs Marden & Co., into lighters at the Customs Jetty between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. on January 3. Nailed cases will not be accepted without a Customs Permit.

For freight and passage apply to

LLOYD TRIESTINO
26 THE BUND
TELEPHONE: 16885 SHANGHAI TELG. ADD. LLOYDIANO

THE SWEDISH EAST-ASIATIC COMPANY LIMITED

ms. "PEIPING"
Loading Shanghai January 24
For Algiers, Oran, Casablanca, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Oslo and Gothenburg via Hongkong.

Agents:
The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.
HAMILTON HOUSE TELEPHONE 11330

East Asiatic Co., Ltd.
of Copenhagen

Outwards from European Continental Ports

MS. PANAMA .. .. Jan. 17
MS. INDIA .. .. Feb. 7

Homewards
for Jaffa, Haifa, Beyrouth, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Copenhagen

MS. AFRIKA .. .. loading Jan. 2

The vessels have accommodation for a limited number of passengers

Fare Shanghai/Rotterdam/Hamburg £65

Agency of
THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
Telephone 15055 17 Canton Road

O.S.K.

SHANGHAI SAILINGS

For Keelung and Takao
TYOSA MARU ..... Jan. 4

For Keelung and Amoy
HUKUKEN MARU ..... Jan. 11

HONGKONG SAILINGS

For South America via Africa
BUENOS AIRES MARU . Jan. 31
SANTOS MARU ..... Mar. 5

For Africa
MANILA MARU ..... Jan. 3
AFRICA MARU ..... Feb. 3

For Calcutta
*HAVANA MARU ..... Jan. 2

KEELUNG SAILINGS

For Haiphong, Saigon and Bangkok
BANGKOK MARU ..... Feb. 3

For Keelung and Takao
TYOSA MARU ..... Jan. 4

KOBE SAILINGS

For New York via Panama Canal
*KWANSAI MARU ..... Jan. 15

For European Ports via New York
*KINAI MARU ..... Jan. 24
*NANKAI MARU ..... Feb. 24

For Australia
SYDNEY MARU ..... Jan. 31

For New Zealand via Australia
SYDNEY MARU ..... Jan. 31

*Cargo only

OSAKA SYOSEN KAISYA
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
20 Canton Road Telephone 15324

Homewards:

MS. "REGENSBURG" for Marseilles, Casablanca, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Bremen Jan. 9
SS. "POTSDAM" for Genoa, Southampton, Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg .. .. .. Jan. 10
MS. "ELBE" for Malta, Marseilles, Casablanca, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Bremen .. .. Feb. 6
SS. "GNEISENAU" for Genoa, Southampton, Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg .. .. Feb. 8

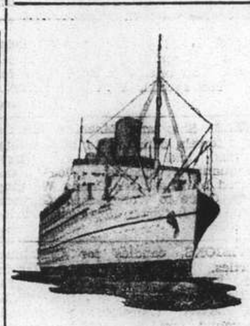
Outwards:

			Due Shanghai
ss. POTSDAM	Left Colombo	Dec. 19	Dec. 30
ss. LIPPE	Left Penang	Dec. 20	Jan. 7
ms. ELBE	Left Antwerp	Dec. 14	Jan. 16
ss. GNEISENAU	Leaves Hamburg	Dec. 24	Jan. 27

For Passage and Freight apply to

MELCHERS & CO.
General Agents:
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
210 Kiukiang Road Telephone 15566

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING



EMPRESS OF JAPAN
sails for Hong Kong and Manila
11.30 a.m. Wednesday, December 28
from Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf, Shanghai side

TENDER SERVICE

From Custom's Jetty		From Ship.
7.30 a.m.	Wednesday, Dec. 28	8.30 a.m.
10.00 a.m. (Last Tender)	"	"

Due to limited tender facilities the Company regrets no visitors will be permitted on board the tenders.

SOUTHBOUND SAILINGS

	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Hongkong	Arrive Manila
Empress of Japan	Dec. 28	Dec. 30	Jan. 1
Empress of Asia	Jan. 10	Jan. 12	Jan. 14

Visit the Philippine Exposition and Commercial and Industrial Fair February 18 to March 5.

Steamer	S'hai Leave	N'saki Leave	Koke Leave	Y'hama Leave	H'lulu Leave	Victoria Vancouver Arrive
Empress of Japan	Jan. 26	—	Jan. 29	Jan. 31	Feb. 6	Feb. 11
Empress of Asia	Feb. 10	Feb. 12	Feb. 14	Feb. 16	—	Feb. 22
Empress of Canada	Feb. 23	—	Feb. 26	Feb. 28	Mar. 7	Mar. 12
Empress of Russia	Mar. 10	Mar. 12	Mar. 14	Mar. 16	—	Mar. 25

Direct Connections for Canadian and U.S. Overland Points
Atlantic Sailings for Europe

Canadian Pacific
WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM
The Bund and Peking Road **Telephone 19490**

PRESIDENT LINER
Sailings

TRANS-PACIFIC: *Fortnightly service via Honolulu to San Francisco and Los Angeles.*

	Lv. H'kong	Lv. Shanghai (Approximately)	Lv. Kobe
PRESIDENT TAFT	Dec. 31	—	Jan. 4
PRESIDENT CLEVELAND	Jan. 13	—	Jan. 17
PRESIDENT PIERCE	Jan. 28	—	Jan. 31
PRESIDENT COOLIDGE	Feb. 11	Feb. 14	Feb. 16
PRESIDENT TAFT	Feb. 25	—	Mar. 1

ROUND-THE-WORLD: *Fortnightly service via Manila, Straits, Ceylon, India, Egypt, Italy, France to New York and Boston.*

	Leave H'kong		Leave H'kong
*PRESIDENT VAN BUREN	Jan. 6	PRESIDENT POLK	Feb. 17
PRESIDENT HARRISON	Jan. 20	PRESIDENT HARRISON	Mar. 17
*PRESIDENT HAYES	Feb. 3	*PRESIDENT MONROE	Mar. 31

**Freight Only*

For passage and freight accommodations, also connecting steamers, apply

AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES, LTD.
Round-the-World Service
51 CANTON ROAD TELEPHONE 15309

By "DUTCH MAILS" To EUROPE

via Bali and Java *or* **via Singapore**

(Shanghai-Java by J.C.J.L.) (Shanghai-Singapore by "Interchange" Line)

	Tonnage	Leave Batavia 1938	Leave Singapore 1938	Arrive Genoa/Marseilles 1939
ms. Baloeran	17,000	Jan. 4	Jan. 6	Jan. 24
ms. Christiaan Huygens	15,700	Jan. 18	Jan. 20	Feb. 7
ms. Sibajak	12,000	Jan. 25	Jan. 27	Feb. 14
ms. Johan v. Oldenbarnevelt	19,000	Feb. 8	Feb. 10	Feb. 28
ms. Dempo	17,000	Feb. 15	Feb. 17	Mar. 7
ss. Johan de Witt	10,400	Mar. 1	Mar. 3	Mar. 22
ms. Indrapoera	10,800	Mar. 8	Mar. 10	Mar. 28
ms. Marnix v. St. Aldegonde	19,100	Mar. 22	Mar. 24	Apr. 11
ms. Baloeran	17,000	Mar. 29	Mar. 31	Apr. 18
ms. Christiaan Huygens	15,700	Apr. 12	Apr. 14	May 2
ms. Sibajak	12,000	Apr. 19	Apr. 21	May 9
ms. Johan v. Oldenbarnevelt	19,000	May 3	May 5	May 23
ms. Dempo	17,000	May 10	May 12	May 30
ss. Johan de Witt	10,400	May 24	May 26	June 15
ms. Indrapoera	10,800	June 7	June 9	June 28

SINGAPORE — GENOA/MARSEILLES 18 DAYS

For further particulars apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN AGENTSCHAP SHANGHAI N.V.
133 SZECHUEN ROAD TELEPHONE: 16247

To EUROPE via SIBERIA
THE SHORTEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE. ALL NECESSARY VISAS ARRANGED.

UNION STEAMSHIP AGENCY
51 CANTON ROAD TELEPHONE 11700
Agents: Far Eastern State Steamship Line of U.S.S.R.

WILHELMSEN LINES

Outwards

From Scandinavian and Continental ports

ms. "Triton"	left Hamburg Nov. 13	due Shanghai Jan. 1
ms. "Tarn"	leaves Hamburg Nov. 28	due Shanghai Jan. 12
ms. "Talabot"	leaves Hamburg Dec. 30	due Shanghai Feb. 12

Homewards for

Casablanca, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Oslo via Hongkong Singapore and Port Said

ms. "Tancred" loads Shanghai Jan. 6.
ms. "Tarn" loads Shanghai Feb. 24

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE APPLY TO

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
GENERAL AGENTS
17 Canton Road Telephone 11366

Positions Vacant

Applicants for situations are requested not to enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose and cause no inconvenience if mislaid.

FLOUR importer requires Chinese market shroff, must be fully acquainted with the business. Box 3765, NCDN. -7007

WANTED English or German nursery-governess (good sailor) for two children aged 4 and 2 years, respectively, travel Europe via Australia April 1939. Passage paid. Address Box 3766, NCDN, giving full particulars and photograph. 13288

WELL-educated Chinese canvassers and assistants required by large established firm. Previous experience essential and must be capable of writing, reading and speaking English fluently. Apply in own hand-writing with copies of testimonials and state salary required to Box 3770, NCDN. 13285

WANTED experienced Chinese ledger clerk and typist, accurate at figures. Salary $30. Address Box, 3757, NCDN. -7015

WANTED fully-qualified European salesman for retail stores. Address Box 3723, NCDN. 13194

WE have given expert tuition to hundreds of young people now happily placed in employment. Day and evening classes in Shorthand, Typewriting, Correspondence, Bookkeeping, etc. Farmer's Commercial College, 264, Kiangse Road. Telephone 14967. -6784

ATTRACTIVE young girls as bar hostesses new night club. Good salary. Apply 160 Avenue Edward VII, Room 216, after 2 p.m. -6999

BRITISH lad, knowledge of shorthand, typing and accounts. Write full particulars to Box 3755, NCDN. 13242

WANTED for outport, efficient male stenographer, Portuguese or Chinese. Reply stating experience and salary to Box 3756, NCDN. 13244

Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of four dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $0.65.

AN appeal! Young lady qualified journalist, secretary-stenographer, any capacity. Telephone 38197, Room 8 (morning), 7 p.m. evenings. Box 3774, NCDN. -7030

QUALIFIED accountant-comptroller, Chinese, initiative, twenty years' factory/bank/import/export experience, seeks immediate employment. Outport unobjective. 445 Jessfield Road. -7027

EXPERIENCED bookkeeper/accountant, capable handling complete set books, knowledge typewriting, seeks employment. Outport unobjective. Box 2922, NCDN. -5268

DOCTOR'S assistant, young lady with previous hospital experience, good knowledge of English, French and Russian requires immediate position. Box 3747, NCDN. -6972

Educational

ENGLISHMAN, Oxford graduate gives private lessons English/French and prepares students for Cambridge/matriculation examinations and entrance to any universities. Fees moderate. Address Box 3396, NCDN. 12785

LADY piano-teacher, long experience with children; can speak French. 1634 Bubbling Well, 3/4 Temple Lane, Telephone 33196. -6602

AMERICAN lady teacher speaking a little Chinese. Preferably one over 30 years of age. State full record of experience and tuition fee expected. Box 3761, NCDN. -6998

MANDARIN lessons from lady teacher required by foreigner. Lessons every other day. Address Box 3762, NCDN. -7000

OPPORTUNITY. Enroll now for the new Secretarial Course starting January. Class limited. Positions for all graduates. Gregg School of Business. Shanghai's Premier Academy. 65 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road. 13110

Personal

LADY, employed, wishes to meet foreign gentleman, aged 35 to 50 for companionship. Address Box 3771, NCDN. -7025

ANY responsible party going to Europe, willing to take care of girl, twelve years, to Marseilles, please communicate for arrangements to Box 3572, NCDN. 12987

Business Opportunities

FINANCE extended. Genuine business propositions only. Full details to Box 3764, NCDN. 13279

ADVERTISERS have capital available for investment in sound commercial undertakings, where services of complete business organisation could be utilised. Address Box 3408, NCDN. 12810

OLD established import business requires partner with means for extension. Address Box 3759, NCDN. -6995

Radios

RELIABLE radio service, Telephone 85879. For minor repairs including cleaning, balancing only $2. Chang's Radio Corporation, 586 Joffre. -6573

GOOD radios useless without efficient aerials. Consult us on aerial problems. Radio Corporation of Asia, 361 Foch. Telephone 82304. -6586

Miscellaneous

FOR $2.60 monthly you can read latest issues Esquire, Coronet, Good Housekeeping, Readers Digest, Harper's Bazaar, Vogue, Cosmopolitan, Life, Ken, Time, Daily Mirror, Strand etc., delivered twice or thrice weekly. Telephone 83288 for list. Home Magazine Library. 12769

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

MISS Olga gives manicure, pedicure at her/client's home. Telephone 77452. 437 Rue Ratard, Apartment 2B. -6657

LADY gives general massage, manicure. 10-7 p.m. 205 Peking Road. Apartment 30, Second Floor. 12680

MISS Caroline gives general massage, from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. daily. 353 Kiangse Road, Flat 401, Telephone 19134. -5887

For Sale—Miscellaneous

ONE each, 1.4; 1.5; 1.9 and 3.5 Zeiss lens for 16 mm. Bell & Howell movie camera. Also one wide angle lens for Cine Kodak special. Box 3663, NCDN. 13183

TOWELS. Ship and Machine brands. Face towels, bath towels, bath sheets, bath mats and towelling, etc. First-grade quality at moderate prices. Manufactured by The Tuck Chong Weaving Factory, Office 10 Wongkashaw Gardens (Avenue Road, Carter Road east), Telephone 37024. -6311

PROVISIONS, candies for Christmas parties. Compare prices. Harbin butter $1.90, Holland cheese $1.20. Carnation, St. Charles's milk $5.75, dozen. Mixed chocolates $1 pound. Jam, pound jars, 60 cents. Sardines, salmon, $1 four tins. Many others. Delivered everywhere. Zimmerman, 215 Szechuen Road, Telephone 13233. -6901

APPLIQUE doylies, 6 cents. Venice doylies, 15 cents. Dressing-table sets, 50 cents. Woollen gloves, $1.25. Cross-stitch dinner sets with 12 napkins, $6.70. Bed-spreads, $3.75. Lace & Linen Syndicate, 114 Peking Road, Telephone 17685. 13241

WINCHESTER ball-bearing roller skates, $5 pair. H. Lee & Co., Ltd., 238 Nanking Road, Telephone 16788. -6852

SHIRTS made to measure. Genuine silk $6.50. "Duro," "Wemco," $7.50. "Tootal," $12.50. Razon's, 12 Central Road. 12654

NICK'S second-hand furniture store. Buying and selling new and second-hand furniture, household effects, etc. 146A Route des Sœurs, Telephone 73937. -6038

Motor Cars and Cycles

A.J.S. motor cycle with side car, 2½ h.p., entirely renovated, as new, in splendid running condition, $500 cash. To be seen any time 1473 Yu Yuen Road, Telephone 20955. 13240

FOR SALE, Fiat 521 four-door sedan. Just overhauled. Guarantee 10,000 miles. Owner abroad. Telephone 12635. -7029

FOR SALE, Studebaker sedan; 6 wheels. For demonstration please Telephone 74500. -7011

FOR quick sale, Studebaker President 1937, owner leaving. Telephone 17350. -7006

FORD V8 coupe, 1935 model, in perfect condition, please reply to Box 3763, NCDN. -7003

WANTED to buy American small car for cash. Telephone particulars 50262. -7002

WANTED to buy English car, economical, year not later 1934, four-door, medium size. State lowest price and full particulars. Telephone 20666 or Box 3772, NCDN. 13287

$1,200. Fiat 1932/33. Very good condition throughout, good looking car, economical, two extra tyres and other accessories. Box 3773, NCDN. 13287

WE offer cash for used cars and trucks. Apply Jenny's Motors, 177 Amiral Courbet. Telephone 73165. -6865

TYRES. American retreading method Special December offer. Every second tyre retreaded at half price. Examination free. Asiatic Retreading Company, 640 Avenue Foch, Telephone 34612. 12783

Office Cars

LIFT wanted in closed car, four times daily (1920 Avenue Joffre, I.S.S./Kiukiang/Szechuen). Telephone tiffin time 72787 or Box 3767, NCDN. -7013

Boats

WANTED to purchase, motor house-boat suitable for week-end parties. Full particulars and price please address Box 3768, NCDN. -7016

Wanted to Purchase

BENTLEY'S and Mosse Code, second-hand, wanted to buy. Telephone 10799. -7026

Lost

LOST, Original B/Lading, marked AAA on top of TYH in square, Shanghai, cases number 551/600, 50 cases zinc white, by Chartered No. 13 Mikage Maru, Voyage No. 10, B/L. No. 278 consigned to Hachiya & Co. The above is hereby declared null and void. -6976

LOST stamped Bill of Lading, marked 非 in diamond, case number 22/31, 10 cases kitchen utensils, by Taiyo Maru, Voyage No. 2, B/L. No. 129, consigned to Hizen Shokai c/o Kusunoki. The above is hereby declared null and void. -6932

Chinese Servants

COOK-boy and strong coolie. Both speak English well. French, Dutch and English cooking. With high recommendations. Address Box 3769, NCDN. -7022

72782 TELEPHONE. Reliable cooks, boys, amahs, chauffeurs, etc., Foreign management. General Employment Agency, 1272 Avenue Joffre. -6749

EXCELLENT cook seeks position in foreign family, speaks good English, many years experience. Best references. Box 3760, NCDN. 6997

73148 CENTRAL Employment Agency (British). 2,000 satisfied international customers. Picked cook-boys, baby-amahs, cook-amahs, house-amahs, wash-amahs, chauffeurs, watchmen, stenographers. -6533

Dancing

YOUNG lady experienced teacher in ballroom dancing. 868 Bubbling Well Road, Apartment 101. -7012

LAMBETH walk, foxtrot, waltz and tango, taught by an experienced lady. 1191 Bubbling Well, corner Seymour Road, Apartment 1A. -7005

BORIS Goertz's Dancing School. Dancing lessons given, private and class, success guaranteed, time at pupils' convenience. Fees moderate. Apply first floor, 1041 Bubbling Well Road. -7004

MISS Lilian Grey, qualified instructress in ballroom dances, gives private lessons at Waldemar's Dancing Academy. 1272 Avenue Joffre. -6145

Animals

AUSTRALIAN horse for sale. Young, and in excellent condition. Owner leaving. Telephone 14763. -7031

Wanted to Rent

WANTED by quiet middle-aged bachelor, from January 15 or earlier, well-furnished, steam-heated, top floor, south room with private bath. Good board, breakfast and dinner. Quiet neighbourhood, bus 1 route preferred. No boarding house wanted. Address Box 3737, NCDN. -6954

HOUSE wanted, 8-15 rooms. Weihaiwei/Medhurst/Avenue Roads vicinity preferred. Furnished/unfurnished. State rent, price, etc. Box 3694, NCDN. -6841

WANTED, March 1939, for eight/nine months, by responsible party, fully-furnished house or flat (high up), four/six rooms, good vicinity. Address Box 3749, NCDN. 13233

WANTED immediately, flat of three independent rooms, two large, one small, kitchen, bathroom. Unfurnished preferred. Address Box 3743, NCDN. -6968

Unfurnished Apartments

TO LET, three-roomed attic flat, kitchen, bath, steam-heated. Route Dupleix near Route Ferguson. Address Box 3748, NCDN. -6974

Rooms Without Board

JANUARY 1, large south room, with bathroom attached. All modern conveniences. Breakfast optional. 14 Race Course Apartments. -7009

$55 large south room, steamheating, all conveniences, Telephone 74653, 421 Roi Albert, Intersavin Apartment 1A. -7020

TWO rooms, enclosed verandah, western district, with full board preferred. Foreigners only. Available immediately. Telephone 71338. -7010

BED-sitting room, facing south, all modern conveniences. 993 Avenue Joffre, Apartment 602, Telephone 72987. -7019

LARGE room, steamheated, all modern conveniences, in private German family. Yuyuen Road, Lane 520, House 25. -7001

DESIRABLE accommodation available, steamheated, quiet, clean house, for transient guests, daily terms $2.50-$4. Telephone 74982. -6061

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms for men. Club facilities. Navy Y.M.C.A. 12693

ROOM to let, with all modern conveniences. Apply 20 Park Apartment, Rue Lafayette 455, Telephone 82172. -6971

TO LET, nicely furnished room in apartment, for single, tiffin optional. 161 Route de Grouchy, Flat 11, Telephone 72093. -6980

LARGE, furnished, south room in private apartment, single gentleman preferred. Telephone 35891. -6889

Rooms with Board

THE Towers, 1182 Avenue Road. January 1. Comfortable single/double rooms, private bathrooms, steamheating, excellent food. Telephone 35534, Mrs. Lupton. -6819

Offices, Shops, Godowns

GODOWN space available at once. Cement floor. Vicinity Cathay Theatre, Telephone 34360. -7014

TO LET, large and small modern office space in the Chartered Bank Building, 18 The Bund. Space arranged to suit tenants' requirements. Apply Eric Davies, Room 214, Chartered Bank Building. Telephone 15874. 12640

DESIRABLE offices to let, National City Bank Building, Kiukiang Road. Apply Eric Davies, Room 214, 18 The Bund. 12736

OFFICE space to let, ground floor Arnhold Building, approximately 5,000 square feet. For information please apply to Cathay Land Co., Telephone 11430. 12677

WANTED premises for motor-car repairing shop in Wayside or near Hongkew Market. Address Box 3731, NCDN. -6944

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TELEPHONE 72245

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DAILY AND WEEKLY
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(corner Szechuen Road)
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HAMILTON HOUSE, Suite 226
Hours: 11-1 and 4-6 p.m. Tel. 14379 12739

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Dragao	Wenchow	P.S.S.N.
Fooksing	Tungchow	Wha Ying
Kitano M.	Moji	N.Y.K.
Chungking	Wenchow	B.&S.
Ethel Moller	Tientsin	T.C.C.
Utsire	Foochow	T.C.C.
Kunishima M.	Japan	N.Y.K.
Ave-Maria	Tungchow	Tung Lee
Haikong	Hsinkong	Keh Lee
Pronto	C'wangtao	H. Changan
Yatshing	Tientsin	Jardine
Nagasaki M.	Japan	N.Y.K.
Nantung M.	Nantung	N.K.K.
Emp of Japan	Japan	C.P.R.
Santa Lucia	Haimen	Lien Kee
Dollar	River Ports	Parsons
Liesel	Hupukow	Chin Dah
Tejo	T'iungkong	I.C.R.N.
Tungwo	Tungchow	Jardine

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Liesel	Ger.	Chin Dah
Wusueh	Br.	B.&S.
Suiwo	Br.	Jardine
C'stine Moller	Br.	Mollers'
Promise	Nor.	Tai Ping
Luise	Ger.	Keh Lee
Shinai	Br.	G.L. Shaw
Liwo	Br.	Jardine
Faro	Port.	P.N.&T.
Carthage	Br.	Mackenzie
Vigo	Port.	Luxe Shp.
Pelikan	Ger.	Reuter B.
Chingning M.	Jap.	N.K.K.
Talien	Jap.	Wan Woo
Patti	Ital.	Chang Yuen
Tsokwang	Br.	A.P.C.
Jean Laborde	Fr.	M.M.
Don Joao	Port.	Tung Lee
Terukuni M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Bossievain	Net.	J.C.J.L.
Hukuken M.	Jap.	O.S.K.
Nanking	Swe.	Ekman
Shengking	Br.	B.&S.
S. de Brazza	Fr.	—
A. Charner	Fr.	—
Kalapei	Ger.	Ningpo S.S.
H.M.S. Sandwich	Br.	—
Kaiping	Br.	K.M.A.

In Harbour or Dock

Name	Flag	Berthed
Adm. Jellicoe	Br.	H.Y
Akita M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.M.W.
Asiatica	Br.	H.Y.
Annette Moller	Br.	Buoys 30-30a
Ano Vathy	—	Buoys 17a-18
B. Ardrossan	Br.	Buoys 33-34
Barang	—	A.P.C.L.W.
Carmen Moller	Br.	Y.P.D.W.
Caroline Moller	Br.	M.W.
Changteh	Br.	C.N.C.W.
Chenyuan	Jap.	W.P.
Chien She	—	Buoys 2-3
Cross	—	A.P.C.L.W.
Camilla	Br.	H.Y.
Daikokusan M.	Jap.	Buoys 24-25
Daishan M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.W.
Diana Moller	Br.	T.B.B. 7-8
Erica Moller	Br.	M.F.
Ernebank	Br.	Buoys 15-16
F. Consolini	Ital.	K.L.Y.W.
Fumi Maru	Jap.	H.S.W.
Fukwang	Br.	Y.P.D.W.
Frosty Moller	Br.	Buoys 30-30a
Fuhwo	Br.	I.D.W.
G. Padula	Ital.	K.L.Y. 1-2
Hangching	—	H.Y.
Heinsen	Br.	I.D.W.
Helen Moller	Br.	Buoys 13-14
Hokwang	Br.	A.P.C.L.W.
Hoten M.	Jap.	W.W.
Hsin Yangtsze	Br.	Y.P.D.W.
Hsin Wayfoong	Br.	H.Y.
Ikwang	Br.	A.P.C.L.W.
Iloilo	—	Buoys 30-30a
Iyang M.	Jap.	Y.P.W.
Jessie Moller	Br.	Buoys 30-30a
Katori M.	Jap.	W.S.W.
Kaysieg	—	I.D.W.
Kausin	—	Y.P.D.
Kintang	Br.	C.D.W.
Kiangnan	Ger.	C.D.W.
Kondor	Ger.	K.L.Y.W.
Kungwo	Br.	I.D.W.
Louise Moller	Br.	I.D.W.
Luna	Ital.	P.P.
Marie Moller	Br.	Buoys 30-30a
Marion Moller	Br.	I.D.W.
M. Francisca	Port.	K.L.Y.W.
Mightylight	Br.	M.W.
Minnie Moller	Br.	Y.P.D.W.
Mohlenhof	Ger.	K.L.Y.W.
Momo M.	Jap.	H.Y.
Needwood	Pan.	H.S.W.
Norah Moller	Br.	Y.P.D.W.
Norse Trader	Pan.	H.S.W.
Osumi M.	Jap.	—
Pauline Moller	Br.	M.W.
Pluto	Ital.	M.B.K.U.W.
Ragusa	—	P.P.
Saucy	Br.	T.B.B. 6-7
Shinyu	Br.	Buoys 27-28
Shukwang	Br.	A.P.C.L.W.
Siangnan	Br.	H.Y.
Smokylight	Br.	H.S.W.
Snappylight	Br.	C.D.W.
Store Nordiske	Dan.	Buoys 19-20
St. Dominic	Br.	T.B.B. 5-6
St. Sampson	Br.	T.B.B. 5-6
Suishan	Br.	C.D.W.
Suiting	—	Y.P.D.W.
Sygna	Nor.	Buoys 32-33
Tatung	Br.	Buoys 29-30
Vilareal	Port.	Buoys 17a-18
Wuhu	Br.	Buoys 29-30
Yemagata M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.M.W.

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Bee	Br.	Gbt.	Y.P.D.W.
Cockchafer	Br.	Gbt.	L.P. 23 B.
Mantis	Br.	Gbt.	C.N.C.B. 1/2
Peterel	Br.	Gbt.	B.N.B.
Scorpion	Br.	Gbt.	C.N.B. 1/2
Suffolk	Br.	Cr.	B.N.B.
Augusta	Am.	Cr.	B.N.B.
Guam	Am.	Gbt.	U.S.N.B.
Isabel	Am.	Slp.	U.S.N.B.
Luzon	Am.	Gbt.	Y.P.D.W.
Moncacy	Am.	Gbt.	U.S.N.B.
D. de Lagree	Fr.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
Primauguet	Fr.	Cr.	F.N.B.
Tahure	Fr.	Gbt.	C.N.W.P.
B. Colleoni	Itl.	Cr.	J.N.B.
Lepanto	Itl.	Gbt.	J.N.B.
Asahi	Jap.	Rps.	8/9 B.
Hakuai M.	Jap.	Tr.	20/21 B.
Hakusa	Jap.	Tr.	4/5 B.
Hino M.	Jap.	Tr.	C.M.L.W.
Idzumo	Jap.	Cr.	N.Y.K.M.W.
Kairyu M.	Jap.	Tr.	O.S.K.Y.W.
Okinoyama M.	Jap.	Dest.	O.S.K.Y.W.
Tamayu M. 3	Jap.	Tr.	7/8 B.
Torino	Jap.	Tr.	N.Y.K.P.W.

Vessels Due To-day

From NEW YORK: Chi. Prince
TIENTSIN: Fooshing, Yusang

From HONGKONG: Yochow, Tingsang, Tsinan

Due at Future Dates

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai. Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited on her voyage to Shanghai.

EUROPE AND STRAITS

From OSLO		
Triton	19/10	1/1
Tarn	19/11	12/1
Talabot	17/12	12/2
From GDYNIA		
Titan	15/11	7/1
Eumaeus	13/12	3/2
From GLASGOW		
Sarpedon	19/11	4/1
Deucalion	3/12	19/1
Patroclus	17/12	1/2
From LIVERPOOL		
Menelaus	19/11	3/1
Sarpedon	26/11	6/1
Lycaon	3/12	15/1
Deucalion	10/12	19/1
Perseus	17/12	28/1
Patroclus	24/12	1/2
From LONDON		
Behar	26/11	5/1
Rajputana	2/12	9/1
Soudan	10/12	23/1
Ranchi	16/12	23/1
Yasukuni M.	23/12	27/1
From HAMBURG		
Potsdam	26/11	30/12
Triton	13/11	1/1
Lippe	12/11	4/1
Panama	15/11	7/1
Zuiderkerk	21/11	14/1
Elbe	10/12	16/1
Gneisenau	24/12	27/1
From ROTTERDAM		
Preussen	25/11	9/1
Zuiderkerk	11/11	14/1
Leverkusen	8/12	20/1
Tjikembang	29/12	11/2
Talabot	27/12	12/2
From ANTWERP		
Zuiderkerk	21/11	14/1
From LIVORNO		
Leverkusen	19/12	20/1
From GIBRALTAR		
Yatsukuni M.	26/12	27/1
From MARSEILLES		
Athos II	9/12	6/1
F. Roussel	23/12	20/1
From GENOA		
Zuiderkerk	11/12	14/1
Victoria	22/12	15/1
From TRIESTE		
Himalaya	20/11	9/1
From MALTA		
Ranchi	26/12	23/1
From ADEN		
Soudan	26/12	23/1
From COLOMBO		
Potsdam	19/12	30/12
Athos II	24/12	6/1
Himalaya	21/12	9/1
Preussen	20/12	9/1
Rajputana	26/12	9/1
Tarn	24/12	12/1
From KARACHI		
Sumatra	15/12	11/1
From PENANG		
Eumaeus	24/12	6/1
Lippe	20/12	7/1
From SINGAPORE		
C. Rosso	25/12	31/12
Triton	25/12	1/1
Menelaus	24/12	4/1
Behar	27/12	5/1
Sarpedon	26/12	6/1
Titan	27/12	7/1
From SOERABAIA		
Tjisalak	19/12	5/1
Tjisadane	23/12	7/1
From BATAVIA		
Tjisalak	23/12	5/1
From HONGKONG		
See "China Ports" below.		

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK		
Chi. Prince	—	28/12
Silveryew	23/11	12/1
Gert. Maersk	23/11	12/1
C. Florence	19/11	15/1
Eskbank	7/12	24/1
Grete Maersk	10/12	25/1
C. Bedford	17/12	14/2
Stentor	27/12	16/2
From VANCOUVER		
Oakbank	—	10/1
Talthybius	27/12	21/1
From SEATTLE		
Talthybius	17/12	21/1
From SAN FRANCISCO		
Silveryew	10/12	8/1
From LOS ANGELES		
Bidevind	9/11	30/12
From HONGKONG		
See "China Ports" below.		
From YOKOHAMA		
Chitral	27/12	2/1
Aeneas	27/12	6/1
From KOBE		
Shanghai M.	28/12	30/12
Taiyo M.	31/12	2/1
From MIIKE		
Serooskerk	2/1	5/1
From NAGASAKI		
Nagasaki M.	31/12	1/1

AFRICA AND AUSTRALIA

From LOUR. MARQUES		
Nolisement	—	5/1
Tegelberg	8/12	22/1
Harmattan	—	7/2
From TAMATAVE		
Tegelberg	27/12	22/1
From MELBOURNE		
Nellore	3/12	9/1
Tanda	4/1	9/2
From RABAUL		
Nellore	25/12	9/1

CHINA PORTS

From DAIREN		
Dairen M.	26/12	29/12
Tsingtao M.	30/12	1/1
Hoten M.	1/1	4/1
Dairen M.	3/1	6/1
From TIENTSIN		
Fooshing	19/12	28/12
Yusang	23/12	28/12
Wosang	24/12	29/12
Yingchow	27/12	1/1
Shuntien	29/12	1/1
Chaksang	—	2/1
From TSINGTAO		
Hsin Peking	28/12	30/12
Fausang	—	30/12
From CHANGWAHKONG		
Suiwo	28/12	28/12
From HSINKONG		
Wusueh	28/12	28/12
From NEEDOOKONG		
Whangpu	29/12	29/12
From CHITUNG		
Liwo	28/12	28/12
From HONGKONG		
Yochow	23/12	28/12
Tingsang	23/12	28/12
Tsinan	21/12	28/12
Sinkiang	25/12	29/12
Kwaisang	24/12	30/12
Suiyang	25/12	30/12
Yunnan	27/12	31/12
Esang	27/12	31/12
Hoihow	29/12	2/1
From HAIPHONG		
Taiscunhong	—	2/1

Vessels Leaving

NORTH CHINA COAST

YOCHOW Dec. 29. TSINGTAO, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN. — From French Bund on Thursday, Dec. 29, at 8 a.m. For freight and passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 28-12

TINGSANG Dec. 30. CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—Sails from Roosevelt Terminal Wharf on Friday, Dec. 30, at 7 a.m. "A" and "B" Saloon Accommodation. Tender for passengers from Customs Jetty at 6.30 a.m. Friday. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 29-12

KWAISANG Dec. 31. TSINGTAO, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—Sails from Roosevelt Terminal Wharf on Saturday, Dec. 31. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 31-12

FAUSANG Jan. 1. TSINGTAO.—Sails from Roosevelt Terminal Wharf on Sunday, Jan. 1. "A" and "B" Saloon Accommodation. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 1-1

SHUNTIEN Jan. 3. WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—From French Bund on Tuesday, Jan. 3, at noon. For freight and passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 32020 (French Bund). 3-1

SOUTH CHINA COAST

KIUNGCHOW Dec. 28. SWATOW, HONGKONG, HOIHOW, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG.—From French Bund on Wednesday, Dec. 28, at 3 p.m. For freight and passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 28-12

Vessels Leaving

SOUTH CHINA COAST

TSINAN Dec. 29. AMOY and HONGKONG.—From French Bund on Thursday, Dec. 29, at 3 p.m. For freight and passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 29-12

YATSHING Dec. 29. FOOCHOW, SWATOW and HONGKONG.—Sails from Roosevelt Terminal Wharf on Thursday, Dec. 29, at 6.30 a.m. For freight apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 28-12

YUSANG Dec. 29. SWATOW, HONGKONG, KWONGCHOWWAN, HOIHOW, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG.—Sails from Roosevelt Terminal Wharf on Thursday, Dec. 29, at 7 a.m. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 29-12

SINKIANG Dec. 30. SWATOW and HONGKONG.—From French Bund on Friday, Dec. 30, at 7 a.m. For freight and passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 29-12

WOSANG Dec. 31. SWATOW, HONGKONG, KWONGCHOWWAN, HOIHOW, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG.—Sails from Roosevelt Terminal Wharf on Saturday, Dec. 31. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 31-12

SUIYANG Jan. 1. SWATOW, HONGKONG, KWONGCHOWWAN, HOIHOW and HAIPHONG.—From French Bund on Sunday, Jan. 1, at 7 a.m. For freight and passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 31-12

STRAITS AND EUROPE

BANGALORE Dec. 30. MARSEILLES, CASABLANCA, HAVRE, LONDON, HULL, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM and ANTWERP via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ and PORT SAID.—For Freight Apply to:—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Agents, 27 The Bund. Tel. No. 11428. 30-12

AFRIKA Jan. 2. PORT SAID, JAFFA, HAIFA, BEYROUTH, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG and COPENHAGEN via HONGKONG and SINGAPORE.—The East Asiatic Co.'s Motorship Afrika, Captain E. Broholm Jensen, will be despatched from here on or about January 2, for the above-mentioned ports. Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all Continental, Baltic and Scandinavian ports. Optional Bills of Lading issued to U.K. ports. For freight and passage apply to Agency of The East Asiatic Co., Ltd., 17 Canton Road. Tel. 15055. 2-1

CHITRAL Jan. 3. MARSEILLES, GIBRALTAR and LONDON via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID and MALTA.—Last tender leaves Customs Jetty 9.30 a.m. Tuesday, January 3, 1939. Hand packages only will be accepted by the Tender. Heavy Baggage will be received into Lighter at Customs Jetty between 2 and 3 p.m. on Monday, January 2, Customs Permit required for any nailed cases For Freight and Passage apply to:—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Agents, 27 The Bund. Tel. No. 11428. 3-1

GAZANA Jan. 4. BOMBAY and KARACHI via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG and COLOMBO.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Agents, P. & O. S. N. Co., No. 27 The Bund. Tel. No. 11428. 4-1

JEAN LABORDE Jan. 5. MARSEILLES via HONGKONG SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ and PORT SAID.—Messageries Maritimes, 9 Avenue Edward VII. Tel. 82034. 5-1

SEROOSKERK Jan. 6. (Loading on Jan. 5.) ADEN, PORT SUDAN, PORT SAID, GENOA, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG and BREMEN.—The Holland East Asia Line s.s. Serooskerk sails from Shanghai on January 6. For passage and freight apply to the Java-China-Japan Lijn Agentschap Shanghai N.V., General Agents, Brunner Mond Building, 133 Szechuen Road. Tel. Nos. 16247 (4 Lines). 6-1

AENEAS Jan. 7. MARSEILLES, LONDON, ROTTERDAM and GLASGOW.—First Class Passenger Accommodation. For freight and passage apply Agents, Butterfield & Swire, 21 French Bund. Tel. 82020. 7-1

REGENSBURG Jan. 9. MARSEILLES, CASABLANCA, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG and BREMEN via HONGKONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BELAWAN, COLOMBO, PORT SUDAN and PORT SAID.—For freight and passage apply to Melchers & Co., general agents, N.D.L. 210-214 Kiukiang Road. Tel. 15566. 9-1

POTSDAM Jan. 10. GENOA, SOUTHAMPTON, ROTTERDAM, BREMEN and HAMBURG via HONGKONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE, PENANG, BELAWAN, COLOMBO and PORT SAID. For freight and passage apply to Melchers & Co., general agents, N.D.L. 210-214 Kiukiang Road. Tel. 15566. 10-1

AMERICA

NIEL MAERSK Jan. 1, 1939. LOS ANGELES and via PANAMA to NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, SAVANNAH and NORFOLK. For Freight and Passage apply to Melchers & Co., Agents, Maersk Line, 210-214 Kiukiang Road. Tel. 15566. 1-1

AUSTRALASIA

NANKIN Dec. 31. (From Hongkong) SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via PORTS.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Agents, E. & A. S. S. Co., Ltd., No. 27 The Bund. Tel. No. 11428. 31-12

Vessels Discharging

CARTHAGE. The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Carthage, from London and Ports, bringing Cargo ex ss. Amstestroom, from Amsterdam and steamer Sirdhana, from Calcutta.—This steamer is berthing at Nos. 11-12 Buoys and her cargo will be discharged at the Pootung Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Cargo. Consignees of "Bulk Cargo" will further be required to send their Representatives to the Wharf to verify the weights of such Cargo whilst it is being landed. Examination of ship-damaged cargo will be held at the Pootung Wharf on Friday, December 30, at 9 a.m., by Messrs. Paulsen & Bayes-Davy. All Claims against this steamer must be sent in within fifteen days from date of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be recognized. All risks of Fire etc. at the Wharf and Godowns to be borne by the Consignees of the Cargo. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Agents. 28-12

Post Office Notices

Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is requested in order to make connection with the below-mentioned closing times
(Last connecting time from Sub-Offices to Head Office is 19.35 on week days and 19.05 on Sunday).

Date and Destination	Per	Reg.	Ord.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28.			
Japan Korea Formosa via Nagasaki	Nagasaki M.	*20.00	7.15
Tsingtao and Dairen	Hoten M.	*20.00	7.15
Aust. N.Z. and Manila	Emp. Japan	8.00	9.00
Hongkong and Canton	Emp. Japan	8.30	9.00
Haimen Che.	Hanna	10.30	11.00
Swatow Hongkong Pakhoi and Yunnan	Kiungchow	11.00	11.30
Kwangtung and Kwangsi	Kiungchow	11.00	11.30
H'kong Canton Aust. N.Z. Manila	Peter Maersk	16.30	17.00
Kiangpei Offices east of Jukao	Liwo	16.30	17.00
Foochow	Yatshing	19.30	20.00
Tsingtao Wei. C'foo T'tsin	Yochow	19.30	20.00
Wenchow	Dragao	19.30	20.00
Ningpo	Mohlenhof	19.30	20.00
Swatow Hongkong Pakhoi and Yunnan	Yusang	19.30	20.00
Kwangtung and Kwangsi	Yusang	19.30	20.00
THURSDAY, Dec. 29			
Amoy and Hongkong	Tsinan	12.30	13.00
Foochow	Pronto	8.30	9.00
Haimen Che.	Santarem	12.30	13.00
Aust. N.Z. S.S. India (Y)	Bangalore	15.00	16.00
Hongkong and Canton	Bangalore	15.30	16.00
Swatow and Hongkong	Sinkiang	19.30	20.00
Kwangtung via Swatow	Sinkiang	19.30	20.00
Chefoo and Tientsin	Tingsang	19.30	20.00
FRIDAY, Dec. 30.			
U.S.S.R. Europe via Siberia	J. Justesen	*20.00	8.00
Chinwangtao	J. Justesen	8.15	8.30
Hongkong and Canton	Chi. Prince x	11.30	12.00
Wenchow	C. Paolini	12.30	13.00
Kiangpei Offices east of Jukao	Liwo	16.30	17.00

* The night before.
A Parcel mail for Indo-China, closes at 16.00 on 27th.
X Provisional time—subject to alterations.
Y Superscribed correspondence.
Z Parcel mail only.

Ocean Mails for Europe and America.

Via Siberia by steamer to Tientsin or Chinwangtao for transmission.
Next steamer mails will be closed as follows:—
ss. Chitral, via Suez, January 3, due London February 4.
ss. Conte Rosso, via Suez, January 3, due London January 28.
ss. Jean Laborde, via Suez, January 4, due London February 4.

Air Mails

Imperial Airways Service (Hongkong-Bangkok-London and Hongkong-Bangkok-Singapore-Australia) per ss. Empress of Japan, at 9 a.m. on Dec. 28, and due Bracciano, Italy on January 8, and London on January 9.
Pan American Airways Service (Hongkong-San Francisco) per ss. Empress of Japan, at 9 a.m. on December 28, and due San Francisco on January 7.
Neth. (K.L.M.) Air Mail Service (Bandoeng-Amsterdam) per ss. Bangalore, at 4 p.m. on Dec. 29, and due Amsterdam on January 15, and London on January 16.
Royal Netherlands Indies' Airways K.N.I.L.M. (Saigon-Batavia-Sydney) per available steamer to Hongkong for transmission to Saigon.
Air-France (Hanoi-Marseilles) from Hongkong per available steamer to Hanoi every Saturday.
Shanghai-Japan Air Mail Service:—Air mails close daily at 8 p.m. Mails for America may be sent today by air mail to Japan for connection with ss. Empress of Russia leaving Yokohama on December 31.

Domestic Air Mail

Air mails for Nanking per Shanghai-Nanking Air Line close at 12.00 (At Yuhang Road Sub-Office daily at 11.30 a.m.
Air mails for Ningsia, Shensi, Szechwan, Yunnan, Kweichow, Hupeh (Shasi and west) and west thereof are to be forwarded to Hongkong for further transmission by the Hongkong-Chungking plane.

Train Mail

Light mails for or via Pengpu, Wuhu, N.S.R. and Lunghai (east of Yunho; Tungshan and Kaifeng) close daily, at 9.30 p.m.
Light mails for or via Hangchow close daily at 9 a.m. and 9.30 p.m.; for Wangtien, Siashih, Kashing, Kashan and Sunkiang close daily at 9 a.m.
Light mails for Kiangpei Offices west and north of Jukao via Chinkiang close daily at 9.30 p.m.
Light mails for or via River Ports beyond Nanchang per available steamer via Wenchow.

Vessels Discharging

HELENUS. From Liverpool arrived on Dec. 24, and is discharging her cargo at Holt's Wharf, Pootung. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature. Consignees of "Bulk Cargo" are further requested to send their representative to the Wharf to verify the weight of such cargo whilst being landed. Free storage period expires on January 2, 1939. Damaged cargo will be examined in the presence of a Customs Officer on Friday, December 30, at 10 a.m. Claims must be presented within 15 days of vessel's arrival. No insurance effected. Butterfield & Swire, Agents. 28-12

JEAN LABORDE. From Marseilles via Ports with Cargo ex ss. "Anadyr," "Chateau Pavie" and "Gimma" arrived on December 25, and is discharging her cargo at Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf, Shanghai. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for exchange of Delivery Orders and take immediate delivery of their cargo. All risk of fire at the Wharf and Godowns to be borne by consignees and claims against this steamer must be presented within 15 days of vessel's arrival or they will not be recognized. Damaged cargo will be examined in the presence of a Customs Officer on Wednesday, January 4, 1939, at 9 a.m. at the Wharf by Messrs. Paulsen & Bayes-Davy. No Insurance effected. Cie des Messageries Maritimes. 28-12

TAYBANK. The American-Oriental Line m.v. Taybank, from U.S.A. via Ports. This steamer is now discharging her cargo (except Prohibited Articles and Dangerous Goods) at Shanghai and Hongkew Pootung Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their cargo. Consignees of "Bulk Cargo" will further be requested to send their representative to the Wharf to verify the weight of such cargo whilst being landed. All risk of fire at the Wharf and Godowns to be borne by Consignees of cargo. All Claims against this steamer must be sent in before January 12, 1939, or they will not be recognized. Damaged cargo will be examined on Thursday, January 5, 1939, at 9 a.m. Bills of Lading must be produced at the examination. Lacey & Cannan, Ltd., Agents, American-Oriental Line. 29-12

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

We hereby notify you that a fire broke out on the 22nd instant, in 'C' shed at our Wayside Wharf and the cargoes stored therein sustained damage by fire and water.

The following vessels cargoes were in the damaged 'C' shed:

	1937		1938
HAKKAISAN MARU	July 28	TSUKUBA MARU	Jan. 25
	1938	BOKUYO MARU	Sept. 27
ANYO MARU	Sept. 16	HAKODATE MARU	Oct. 10
YASUKUNI MARU	Oct. 5	MYOKEN MARU	Nov. 3
NARUTO MARU	Oct. 25	TAIYO MARU	Nov. 13
RAKUYO MARU	Nov. 10	SHANGHAI MARU	Nov. 19
NAGARA MARU	Nov. 16	TOKUSIMA MARU	Dec. 3
MYOKEN MARU	Nov. 23	ANALOCK	Dec. 9
HAKUSAN MARU	Dec. 7	SUWA MARU	Dec. 12
KITANO MARU	Dec. 5	TATUNO MARU	Dec. 16
NAGASAKI MARU	Dec. 14		

Kindly apply for particulars at our Office.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISYA, Shanghai Branch. 13282

Weather, Time and Tide

Wednesday, December 28, 1938 (7th day of 11th moon)	SICCAWEI December 26 16.00	21.00	December 27 4.00	9.00	GUTZLAFF 9.00	14.00
Barometer inches	30.45	30.50	30.50	30.56	—	—
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	+0.06	+0.07	+0.06	+0.06	—	—
at 32 F. („ „ 12 hrs.)	+0.01	0.00	+0.05	+0.06	—	—
Wind (direction)	NW	NW	WNW	WNW	—	—
„ (miles per hour)	12.4	6.2	8.1	6.8	—	—
Temperature (Fahr.)	37.°8	31.°8	28.°2	33.°8	—	—
Humidity %	49	67	82	70	—	—
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	0	0	4	2	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—	—	—	—	—

Siccawei Abridged Report December 26	Mean 1938	24 hours variation	Previous average same period (65 years)
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	30.47	+0.08	30.33
Temp. Min. 29.°1 Max. 44.°2	36.°7	+4.°3	40.°1
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	49.81	—	44.40

Date	28/12	29/12	30/12	31/12	1/1	2/1	3/1	4/1	5/1
Sun rises at Shanghai	6.52	6.52	6.53	6.53	6.53	6.53	6.53	6.53	6.54
Sun sets at Shanghai	16.59	16.59	17.00	17.00	5.02	5.02	5.03	5.04	5.05
Moon rises at Shanghai	10.43	11.15	11.50	12.27	12.55	13.40	14.33	15.33	16.38
Moon sets at Shanghai	23.07	—	0.03	1.00	1.40	2.41	3.44	4.47	5.49
Flood makes Shai. 6 to 18.00	14.05	15.00	16.05	17.27	6.03	7.05	8.00	8.47	9.30
Ebb makes Shai. 6 to 18.00	7.01	7.48	8.43	9.55	11.42	13.00	13.44	14.22	15.03
H.W. W'sung Bar 6 to 18.00	16.23	17.21	17.56	6.48	7.30	9.05	10.21	11.06	11.35
Height above LLW. (feet)	6.61	6.75	7.20	7.35	7.48	7.78	8.65	9.28	7.45

Passenger Lists

ss. Empress of Japan Arrival

Among the passengers arriving in the ss. Empress of Japan yesterday were:—

Mr. O. Barrant, Mr. L. Brosilow, Mr. F. W. Lilley, Mrs. C. Stibbe, Mr. W. F. and Mrs. Alexander, Mr. P. Broadmead, Miss Lucy Chow, Mrs. M. L. Davey, Mrs. E. O. Drake, Mr. M. C. and Mrs. Guss, Miss M. Guss, Mr. V. St. J. Killery, Mr. J. S. and Mrs. King, Mstr. P. King, Mr. O. and Mrs. Klein, Miss R. and Mstr. K. O. Klein, Mr. M. E. and Mrs. McIntosh, Mr. W. and Mrs. Morris, Mr. N. Perlmann, Dr. F. and Mrs. Reiss, Dr. H. Rottenstein, Mrs. D. S. Williams, Mr. A. R. D. and Mrs. Wilson, Mstr. R. T. Wilson, Mr. W. W. Sigler, Mr. L. K. Dickey, Mr. J. C. and Mrs. Andrade, Mr. J. Bermann, Mr. H. and Mrs. Boysen, Mr. R. and Mrs. Burman, Mr. C. C. Chapman, Mrs. C. A. Davies, Mr. R. and Mrs. Douteau, Mr. J. C. and Mrs. Fullam, Miss P. Fullam, Mr. R. R. Iry, Mr. S. Isaac, Capt. C. H. N. and Mrs. James, Mr. Geo. and Mrs. Kramer, Mstr. R. Kramer, Mr. E. T. and Mrs. Leal, Mrs. M. Levy, Dr. I. Lissner, Mr. R. M. Lury, Mrs. C. C. Neuson, Mr. S. Schwartz, Mr. P. R. C. Wren, Mr. H. Baladi, Dr. A. Barnstein, Mr. A. and Mrs. Ennenberg, Mr. J. and Mrs. Graciani, Dr. W. Homberg, Mr. P. Joeres, Mr. I. J. and Mrs. Maratchi, Mr. H. G. Marchant, Mr. G. Pictiotte, Mr. N. Shalom, Mr. M. and Mrs. Shaye, Mr. I. Singh, Mr. L. B. and Mrs. Stiles, Mr. C. and Mrs. Wallace, Mr. M. Youssef, Mr. M. and Mrs. Zeller, Mrs. E. A. and Mstr. B. Richards.

New Iraqian Cabinet

Baghdad, Dec. 27.

An entirely new Cabinet has been formed for Iraq by General Nuri Pasha as Said, who was exiled by a coup d'etat in 1936, and who returned to Iraq last year.

Premier, Foreign Affairs:—Gen. Nuri Pasha as Said.

Defence and Interior:—Gen. Taha Hashimi.

Finance Minister:—Rusta Mahaidar.

Justice Minister:—Mahmud Subuhid Uftari.

Economic Affairs:—Omar Nadhmi.

Education Minister:—Salid Jabut.—Reuter.